THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 160,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903. VOL. LXVIII, NO. 39.

THE RUBE'S RUBAIYAT.

A book of clown jokes, underneath the tent,
A glass of lemonade, the subtle scent
Of crackerjack and roasted peanuts. This
Must be the Paradise that Omar meant.

The morning of the circus, as I snored,
Methought a voice outside my window roared:
"Wake up, gol dern you! We air all hitched up
And ready for the circus—all aboard!"

Strange, is it not, that when the street parade
Is late, I sit in some tall building's shade
For hours waiting for the calliope—
I love to hear that "Mr. Dooley" played!

I sometimes think that never glows so red
The lemonade as when we pays are bled
Ten cents a glass, which puts the circus man
About nine cents and seven mills ahead.

Some for the frisky problem play, and some
Long for the ballroom and its busy hum,
Ah, take the drama—let the two-step go;
Give me the rumble of the circus drum!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WOMEN AND LONG LIFE

Some of the Signs That Indicate Longevity.

Every woman, so the story goes, carries with her signs which to the experienced tell whether she will live long. Here are some of the supposed signs of longevity:

The eyes must be round and wide rather than long and narrow, and if they are brown or hazel life will be longer than if they were black or violet.

The neck must be full and pillar-like rather than slender.

The brow must be ample and slope back slightly from an absolute perpendicular. The head must be wide behind and over the ears.

The mouth must be full and well set, and the chin square and firm.

The nose must be wide and full through its whole length, and have open, easily dilating nostrils. This indicates a good heart and good lungs.

If the orifice of the ear is low, denoting a deeply seated brain, there is a better chance of long life.

The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance to live long. If the body is long in proportion to the limbs, the heart, lungs, and digestive organs are large.

The pulse should beat with full and normal stroke. Limbs and joints should be large and well formed, the flesh neither too hard nor too soft.

Those who resemble their mothers may expect to live longest, and the first born is longer lived than other children. For example, a sister born ten years before another sister is supposed to have six years' greater duration of life.

It is well known that women live longer than men, but so far there is no satisfactory explanation of why this is so. Out of a million people, 225 women and only eighty-two men reach the age of 100 years. Maybe it is because a woman gets more sleep than a man, for the longer a person sleeps the longer will life last. Nearly all long-lived people have been great sleepers. When M. De Lesseps was on the ocean he would sleep twenty hours at a stretch. Gladstone averaged twelve hours' sleep a day. A man or woman who would learn to sleep eighteen hours a day might live 200 years.

One of the secrets of longevity, therefore, is to take plenty of sleep. Other rules which the seeker after length of days should observe are these:

Sleep on the right side.

Keep the bedroom window open all night.

Don't take a cold rub in the morning, but a bath the temperature of the body.

Don't allow any pets in the living room. They may carry disease germs.

Take daily exercise in the open air, and live in the country, if not all the year, at least for five or six months.

Occasionally change your occupation.

Take frequent and short holidays.

Watch the three D's—drinking water, dampness and drains.

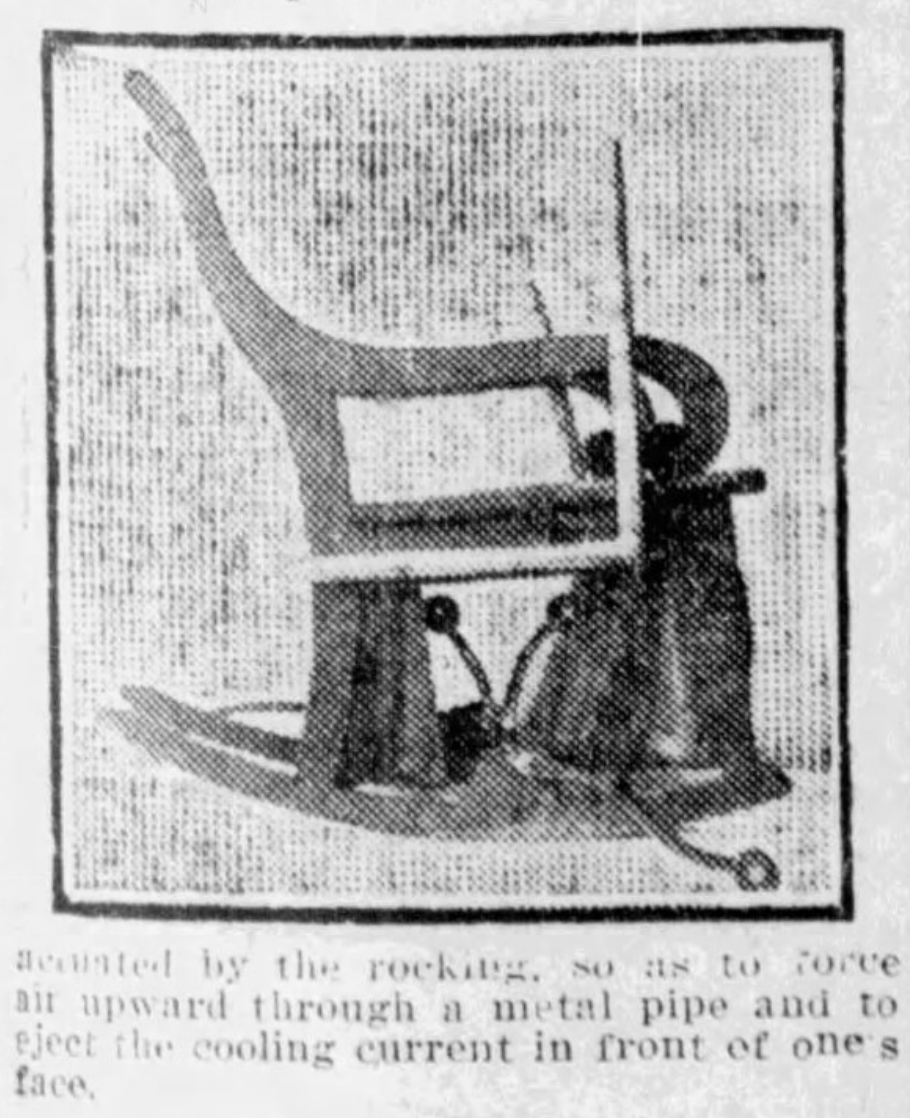
Limit your ambitions.

Keep your temper.

Worry less, work more; ride less, walk more; drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; preach less, practice more.

AN ODD CHAIR.

Quite an oddity in its way is a rocking-chair that furnishes a breeze to the occupant while he rocks in it. Beneath the seat are two pairs of bellows which are actuated by the rocking, so as to force air upward through a metal pipe and to eject the cooling current in front of one's face.



Put It on the Dog.

Tit-Bits

"Well," I wouldn't have believed it," exclaimed Jones, in astonishment, as he dropped in to see Smith the other evening, and was met in the hall by a St. Bernard dog.

"Wouldn't have believed what?" asked Smith.

"Why, that you'd have a dog in your house," continued Jones. "Belongs to one of your neighbors, I suppose?"

"No, sir; that's my dog," replied Smith, proudly.

"You don't really mean it, old man? Why, I've known you now for five years, and you've always had a marked aversion to dogs."

"Yes, I did have until lately, but I wouldn't be without one now. This brute is a noble, faithful fellow, and I wouldn't take—"

"Henry Smith, who was it that scattered those cigar ashes all over my table?"

"It must have been the dog, my dear," was the reply.

"And who was it that dropped these apple peelings on the floor?" she demanded.

"The dog, my dear," answered Smith.

"And there's a bottle of gum spilled on the hall carpet up here, too. Is that some of your work, Henry?"

"No, my dear; the dog's to blame for that."

"Well, it's a burning shame the way this house is disordered. Your collars and ties are scattered all over the room."

"Are they, my dear? That dog's been up there again, then. Yes," continued Smith, as he drew his friend into the parlor, "I would not take a big pot of money for that dog. Why, the noble fellow saves me about twenty scolding a week."

"So I see," chuckled Jones, "and you bet I'll have one before noon tomorrow."

THE RELIGION OF MITHRA.

A Faith Dating From the Dawn of History, Which Once Bid Fa'r to Overcome Christianity.

The mass of people know less of the ancient faith of Mithra than of any of the great religions of the past. This seems strange; for up to the third century after Christ, it was a battle between Mithraism and Christianity as to which should become the dominant religion of Europe. Then, too, but little was known to those outside of its own devotees of its worship; for its rites were secret, and always performed in subterranean halls, each of which was called a Mithraeum. The "Mysteries of Mithra" were considered in the same class as the "mysteries" of Eleusis, of Isis and Osiris, of Bacchus and Cybele.

The god Mithra was worshipped by the first people known to recorded history—the primitive inhabitants of Western Asia, the common stock from which sprang the peoples of India and of the plateau of Iran, or Persia. Ancient as are the Indian hymns of the Veda, this prehistoric religious cult was old before they were composed. They celebrated the god Mitra, whose many resemblances to the Iranian deity Mithra are so close as to prove a common origin. In both religions he was the god of light, the protector of truth, the mighty opponent of falsehood and error. Probably the original cult was the worship of the sun, the moon, and the four "wandering stars," or planets, then known to mankind. These seven luminaries they classed together as the "seven planets," because they were the only heavenly bodies whose places in the sky changed with regard to the fixed stars. From this developed a theology which changed with the slow progress of the centuries, as all other religions have changed.

MITHRA CONQUERING THE BULL.

When Zoroastrianism arose, Mithra was not deposed, but he was placed among the deities inferior to Ahura-Mazda, the supreme god. He was the protector of warriors, the defender of the truth, the guardian of prosperity, the one who saves the souls of the just from the demons which seek to drag them down to perdition, and he guards them on their way to paradise. From this last belief developed a doctrine of redemption by Mithra, curiously parallel to this dogma of Christianity, and which was strongly developed as Mithraism spread throughout Europe. The name of this god was frequently used in framing the names of persons—as Mithredath ("given by Mithra") the treasurer of the Persian king, Cyrus, to whom was given the vessels of the temple, according to Ezra i., 8. The same book, iv., 7, mentions another Persian of the same name. The name of King Mithridates ("Mithra's gift") of Pontus is familiar to all.

The most comprehensive book on this ancient faith is The Mysteries of Mithra, just issued by the Open Court Publishing Co., of Chicago, and written by Professor Franz Cumont, of the University of Ghent, Belgium. The 228 pages of this little book, and the numerous illustrations, give a remarkably clear resume of all that is known of Mithraism. The engraving in this article is reproduced fom its pages. It is from a photograph of an antique bas-relief now in the museum at St. Petersburg. The representation of Mithra's contest with the bull occupied the position of honor in their places of worship. This legend must have originated among a primitive people, to whom the capture of a wild bull was a feat worthy of a god. In brief, it is said that the animal was grazing on a mountain side. Mithra, by a stratagem, succeeded in mounting it. The mad rushes of the animal unseated him, but he never relaxed his grasp of the horns, and was dragged along, thus suspended, until the animal was exhausted. Mithra then, seizing it by the hind hoofs, dragged it backward over a road strewn with obstacles into the cave where he dwelt. This painful journey of Mithra became the symbol of human suffering in the mystic teachings of Mithraism.

Later, Mithra received from the sun the command to kill the bull, which had escaped. Mithra obeyed. From the body of the victim came all the useful herbs and plants; from its spinal cord came wheat, and from its blood came the vine, whose fruit produces the wine drank in the mysteries—another parallel with a Christian doctrine. From portions of the bull came all the useful animals, and its soul, ascended to heaven, became the divinity Silvanus, the protector of flocks and herds.

Meanwhile man had been created, and placed under Mithra's charge. The evil spirits did their utmost to destroy the race. The land was desolated by drouth, but Mithra shot his arrows into a rock, whence gushed a spring of cool water, thus preventing man's destruction by thirst. Then a deluge swept the earth, but one man, secretly instructed by Mithra, built a boat in which he saved himself and his cattle. Then a conflagration ravaged the world, but man escaped this peril through Mithra's protection.

The mission of Mithra on earth was now closed, and in a Last Supper he, with Helios (the sun-god) and other companions of his labors, celebrated the termination of their work. Borne by the sun, Mithra crossed the ocean and took up his habitation with the rest of the gods. But from the heights of heaven he never ceased to protect the faithful ones who served him. Upon these legends was built an elaborate theology, and a vigorous ethical system, which are fully elaborated in the volume mentioned.

The religion of Mithra did not appear in Europe until probably shortly after the advent of Christianity. It was brought by the soldiers of the Roman army, recruited in Asia. It appealed strongly to man's military spirit, for the title of "soldier of Mithra" was bestowed upon neophytes, and crowns were given them after the combats preceding every grade of advancement. There were seven of these grades, which were named successively soldiers, lions, hyenas, etc., after animals sacred to Mithra.

Naturally, because of the popularity of this religion among the Roman soldiery, it was carried to every part of the Roman empire where the legions were needed; and the work under discussion has a large folding map on which are marked in red every point at which Mithraeums or monuments of Mithraic origin have been found. From the Danube southward, except in Greece, these are very numerous. Italy and Southern France, Belgium and Western Germany, and Northern Africa show quite as many in proportion; and in Great Britain this cult extended to the southern part of Scotland. There were scattering monuments in Spain, and as far east in Asia as Babylon.

The propagation of Christianity and Mithraism in Europe occurred at practically the same time. Their diffusion was almost equally rapid, and by the end of the second century both numbered adherents in the most distant parts of the Roman world. Both drew their converts from the lower classes of society. There were many analogies between them. The devotees of both purified themselves by baptism, received a confirmation, and expected from a Lord's Supper salvation of body and soul. Both held Sunday sacred, both celebrated the 25th of December—the one on account of the birth of the sun, the other because of the birth of Christ. Both believed in a heaven and a hell, in the immortality of the soul, in a last judgment, and in the resurrection of the body.

Mithraism reached the zenith of its power toward the middle of the third century, and it probably looked then as though it would overpower Christianity. But the invasions of the barbarians, especially the loss of Dacia, A. D. 275, weakened the sect, and various other causes hastened its decline, but it did not disappear until in the fifth or sixth century. All interested in this strange faith, paralleling Christianity in so many matters, should obtain this interesting volume.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A DOG PATIENT.

"Snips" is a well-bred Spitz owned by Mr. C. F. Fletter, of Alameda, a town on the shores of San Francisco bay. On a day in January of this year he was unfortunte enough to have the bone of his left leg broken by an automobile. His master took him home in a carriage and called in a doctor, who set the bone, hanging the injured leg around the dog's neck in a sling. The photograph was taken by Mr. M. C. P. Magagnos, of Alameda, and was sent by Mr. Arthur Inkersley, of San Francisco.

In Prohibition Places.

Bangor News.

The thirsty pilgrim pipes his eye and sadly asks: "Is Bangor dry—eh, is she really dry?"

Another said: "The bars are dark, where lights once blazed I hardly mark a gloomy shadow; why, oh, why, is this—is Bangor really dry?"

And said the cop: "I really think the lights that gayly used to blink are on a strike tonight—the lights that once were bright. As to the dryness of the town, well, many have a taste that's brown, but if they cared to look around they might find something wet. I really do not think the dust is more than two feet deep as yet, or that the faucets rust, you bet."

And so the pilgrims hunted high and low for where the fluids flow that kill the thirst that's always first to be considered when they land and want good times to beat the band. Perhaps, they found it—I don't know; perhaps somewhere the fluids flow; perhaps no more they pipe their eye—it all depends. Is Bangor dry? And if so, how dry? Hi yi!

THE JOYS OF SUNBURN

A Summer Luxury Valued Highly by Many Persons.

Among the horses of the sun is Erythreos. He is the "red producer." All of them, according to the Greek and Latin myth, "breathe fire from their nostrils," but it is this one that must be credited with those peachbloom tints common to late spring and the summer. A half hour out in the open will convince one that the "red producer" is tainting the sunshine with his fiery breath. Hail Erythreos!

Sunburn to the city youth, and age as well, is one of the luxuries of the summer. It is becoming to some; some it makes hideous; along with it may come freckles galore; there may be days and nights of discomfort and cold cream poulticing; but none of these possibilities rob the sunburn of its charm. It serves an outward and visible sign of a good time somewhere.

"Where did you get it?" addressed to the wearer of a newly borrowed visage will, nine times out of ten, bring out the story of a day, or days, spent away from town, and there will be a touch of pride in the tone of the narrator. He will talk of tennis, golf, boating, bathing and the like until you're sorry you got him going. There are those who will bewail the fate that browned them. Nine out of ten are unwittingly or maliciously prevaricating.

Sunburn, when all is said pro and con, is a distinctive joy of the summer. It speaks for the big outdoor world. It is the seal and sign of avocations which may not be pursued by most for eight months of the year, and those vocations fill out the census of the chief recreative doings of both sexes and all ages. Sunburn is eloquent of fresh air, for the sunshine is the bouquet to the breeze. It is synonymous with energy, and energy is the telltale of life. The dead bleach, the living breathe and burn, dogma to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sunburn burns. The first day's outing is apt to cook the back of the neck, the cheeks, the nose, the hands and arms, and the hot breath of Erythreos reaches every exposed square inch. But there are scores of cooling salves and lotions, with cold cream and witch hazel high on the list, to make sadness and sighing endure but for a night. Everybody knows what a day, even in a nice, sizzling sunshine, means in this respect; but, safe to say, there will be no fewer outing seekers for this fact. Sunburn and love have many things in common, but, at any rate, both are a sweet pain; both know no cure but time.

And the season of this is here. Erythreos is surely snorting. Those who have been following the golf ball on recent days, who have been at the tennis or have chased the baseball about the lot know it, perhaps too well. Lay on, Erythreos!—Baltimore American.

"TURK" ROOT.

There's no telling just where the "Terrible Turk" is going to turn up. Here he is, as fierce of aspect as ever fanciful painter conceived him or timid poet dreamed him in his most fearful nightmare, yet it was a mild, harmless turnip that gave him being. He is one of the physically evolved vagaries of aforementioned turnip, which happened to fall ill from a disease known in certain agricultural sections as the "finger-and-toe."

This vegetable malady causes swellings and superficial growths, which frequently take odd and comical shapes.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The average annual wage of adult miners in Silesia, German, is $245.

The southern states have 27,000 saloons, while New York has 34,000.

The foreign holdings of American securities are now the smallest in many years.

Russia takes nearly half the agricultural machinery that the United States exports.

The giraffe, whom nature has equipped to enjoy a drink, is less a drinker than the donkey.

Nineteen men in this year's class at Yale and fully as many at Harvard and Columbia earned all their expenses.

The street railway companies of the United States, 987 in number, make returns showing an investment of $2,308,000,000.

The only states which have capitols in large cities are Massachusetts, Indiana, Virginia, Minnesota, Georgia and Colorado.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greater part of the Central Asian crop is grown from American cotton seed.

DOG PIANIST.

Turk is the name of the dog shown in the accompanying picture, and the reason why he has been photographed is because he is the only dog in the world who is able to play the piano. A handsome white dog he is, about eight years old, and ever since he was a puppy he has been in the hands of a trainer, who has taught him to do some notable things.

Heir to a Million.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Grace Clark Strohn, of Chicago, wife of R. N. Strohn, of the LaGrange Gas company, and heiress to the million dollar estate of her sister, Isabella D. Clark, who committed suicide in this city a week ago, has arrived here from the East. By the terms of the will left by Miss Clark, practically her entire estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Strohn. Mrs. Strohn has come here to look after her interests in the estate and in the contest, should there be one.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

Copyright, 1903. By McClure, Phillips & Co.

VII:—OFF TO NEW YORK.

Daisy Bunton Lawton was not one to spare or govern her emotions. Her grief and rage possessed her in quickly succeeding, passionate outbursts, which her mother and grandfather could not control. When her father returned to the farm, a few hours after his telegram telling of the death of Harry, she refused to see him, passionately exclaiming that he was the cruel cause of the death of her husband. She became ill, and the country doctor advised that she should be taken south for the winter. This advice was readily adopted because Daisy declared that she would not yet see her father.

While his wife and child were in the south, Isaac Bunton rented and prepared for them a new home; a larger house in the pretentious part of town, the district known as the Heights. The older and richer families of White River with whom the Buntons had had but little social relation, congratulated him upon this move. He heard expressions of satisfaction that they were to have the pleasure of adding the ladies of his family to their social circle. Knowledge of his financial success was not confined to distant cities; he was a prophet not without renown in his own country, and his countrymen rejoiced in his prosperity—likewise his countrywomen.

With newly enlightened views of his daughter's character, Isaac made much, in his letters to his wife, of these cordial expressions on the part of the aristocracy of White River; and his device was not without results. Daisy noticed, with a cynical enjoyment, the promised social conquest of the Heights, and late in the winter suddenly announced to her mother that she would like to return home, and see what her father had really done for her comfort and pleasure.

The Heights experienced a sensation that spring. The Buntons entertained on a scale that was dazzling; parties boldly given for the sole pleasure of dancing, not with that dissipation as a scarcely acknowledged indulgence, and with professional musicians to play for the dancers; dinners, at which Daisy and her mother appeared at their own table in costumes theretofore know in White River only through the illustrations of fashionable events in the great cities; afternoon teas, where the ladies who brought their sewing found that they were awkwardly overburdened. Daisy was the moving spirit in these social innovations—revolutions—and laughed at the fears of her mother that the Heights would not be scandalized.

"Not while every one is saying that papa is sure to be the richest man in town," Daisy replied with a light laugh. "A year ago we were glad to be invited by the poorest people on the Heights; now the richest are glad to be invited by us. It's the only thing that amuses me—to see them make fools of themselves over me because I am an heiress! I like to see them toady, and laugh in their faces. It's good fun."

Had the only thing that amused Daisy been even more extravagant and unconventional, judged by White River standards, Mrs. Bunton would have offered no protest, for the haunting fear of her days and nights was a return of that awful mood in which her daughter had shaken their hearts in the first days of her widowhood. There were yet days when she would see neither her father nor mother; when a passion of fears and lamentations for her lost love would prostrate her by their fury. Toward her father her attitude of cool indifference never changed. Toward all others she was capricious.

One of Daisy's caprices was directed against the Paxtons; with unaccountable obstinacy, unless it was that her pride had been offended by the attention one John Worthington, jr., of New York, paid to Grace Paxton. For a time after their return from the south, Daisy and her mother saw much of Grace, on the old, simple terms of former years; for Grace's mourning kept her from participating in the Buntons' newly inaugurated grandeur. But there came an abrupt end to all visits between them. Refusing her mother's request to call on the Paxtons one evening in the old homely manner, Daisy added, "And I don't see why we should have Grace and Howard here any more."

"Daisy!" her mother cried in dismay.

"Well, why?" the girl insisted. "Even when they're out of mourning, they'll not entertain us as we entertain. Let them come under the rule of our life here: social entertainment is an even exchange."

"But the Paxtons—our oldest friends!" pleaded the mother.

"Daisy's right," interposed Mr. Bunton emphatically. "I don't see anything Howard's ever done to make him worth while."

Daisy had made her objection in a caprice—in pique, at most—but her father spoke so plainly from deep prejudice that the girl glanced at him curiously. She would have changed her mind, perhaps, and championed Grace and Howard, had not her father added, with a flash of anger even she did not care further to arouse, "I'm tired of this silly praise you hear all over town of young Paxton's scribbling. I never want to see him here again."

During the second year after his father's death Howard Paxton's success as a writer assumed flattering proportions. The short articles and verses in his signed department were more and more copied, and paragraphs occasionally appeared in the press concerning the "White River Advocate Man," as he was usually called in such gossip. In the White River club, of which Grace insisted he should become a member, as otherwise he would gradually cease to know anyone but her, he was always introduced to strangers in that manner, to his great embarrassment.

"It's an awful grind, Grace," he would say to her, "to be pointed out as a town curiosity, and have every man you meet look at you in a way that shows you he is waiting for you to say something a la 'White River Advocate Man.'"

"Just wait until I'm famous," cried Grace. "Then you'll see a proper haughty manner. When I've decorated the interior of a town hall or an opera house, you'll not see me turning the roots of my hair red with my blushes, the way you do when anyone speaks to you."

"I couldn't stand it at all, if it wasn't that when people meet me that way I always think I'm someone else. When a man says to me, 'I've enjoyed reading your column so much, Mr. Paxton, I hope you'll collect your poems' (they will call my verses poems) 'and short stories into a book,' why, I'd curl up, if it didn't seem to me that they're talking about someone else. But I met one chap today, a New Yorker, who's a brick."

"What's the name of your brick?"

"Worthington."

"First name, please," said Grace, gasping.

Howard took from his pocket a card and read, "John Worthington, jr."

Grace pretended to faint, then murmured, "Smelling salts! Save me! Where am I? Let me see the card. Slowly; not all at once." She took the card and read a penciled list it bore of a half dozen New York clubs. "Oh, Howard!" she exclaimed with dramatic fervor, "you told me of this too suddenly; John Worthington, jr.! What was he like?"

"What the deuce, Grace?" he asked, laughing at her nonsense. "What's the row?"

"Howard Paxton, man alive!" she declaimed, "do you mean to say that you don't know who your brick really is?"

"Of course I know he's Mr. Worthington, of New York, and a mighty nice chap. I said that before."

"Howard, you simpleton! your brick is the swell Mr. Worthintgon, son of the great Mr. Worthington—the 'young Captain of Industry.'"

"Captain of fiddlesticks!" commented Howard. "I tell you he's as simple a chap as ever was; mighty interesting; been everywhere; no nonsense about him. He's out here trying to buy Mr. Bunton's famous mining land."

"Do you suppose there are two John Worthingtons, who are both 'juniors,' and both members of all the swell clubs of New York? He must be the famous one!"

Howard began to look frightened. "Now, Gracie, don't you go and scold me," he said humbly. "I've went and gone and invited of that howling swell for to take supper with us tomorrow evening. Be brave, sister; we're in for it!"

"Tomorrow evening is chop evening," Grace said in a hollow tone. "Tell me exactly what he's like, and I'll decide if chops will do. John Worthington, Jr.! Oh!"

"He's awfully civil; interested in what a fellow says, and interested that you are interested in what he says. But I say," Howard added after a pause, "New Yorkers dine at our supper hour; hadn't we better skip chop night, and jump to steak?"

"Not at all. An 'awfully civil' man will do very well with chops, potatoes stewed in cream, gooseberry jam, hot biscuits, and tea."

Howard was examining the list penciled on the card. "He told me that when we go to New York, he'd put me up at any of these clubs that interest me."

"When we go to New York," murmured Grace, looking at her brother furtively. "Are you going to New York, ever, Howard?"

"Shut your eyes until I tell you to open them," he said, "and you'll see something to make you a good little girl."

"See Broadway, and Fifth avenue, and—and—the School of Design?" Grace asked eagerly.

"Oh! if I told you, you'd be as wise as I am," Howard said; but in such a way that his sister's heart beat fast; for their possible migration to the big city was a dream she sometimes dared to hope might come true.

The next evening when Howard came home, Grace, looking out for him, saw with her brother a young man of about his age, but slighter, taller, and more buoyant physically, and they were talking together merrily, in a manner Grace had seldom seen in Howard with men.

The chop supper was a success; the guest paying his hostess the compliment of eating with a fine appetite, and as if he had chanced upon the particular kind of meal that of all kinds of meals was his especial favorite—though he had never had such a meal, nor one at all like it, before in his life! When he had accepted a third portion of tea, preserves and biscuits (until then he knew "biscuits" only as little disks of dusty crumbs) he turned to Grace and said, "You are surprised to see a Captain of Industry eat with the appetite of a private of industry."

Grace flashed indignant eyes at her brother, and said freezingly: "If my brother has been telling you silly stories he's the meanest creature alive."

"Oh, he's easily that!" the guest said with conviction. "I'd go so far as to say that he's more than that. Your brother is what I'd call one of these secret, treacherous fellows. He not only told me that you said I was a captain, but basely made me promise not to tell that he told. That's why I shan't say a word about it."

Grace made such a face at her brother that both the men laughed. All men," she declared severely, "are idle gossips; brothers most so. If women gossiped half as much as men do, men would make a law to behead us."

"The case is like this, Grace," said Howard. "Mr. Worthington showed—that is, it escaped from him in an unguarded moment—that he had read some poetry. As I believed I was the only man alive who did such a thing, I was surprised into saying that I didn't suppose poetry-reading and industrial captaincy went together. Then he demanded an explanation; and seeing no way out of my trouble except to lay the blame on you, why, of course, I did so. It seems to me that my course was honorably and manly."

"It was very manly," said Grace with withering emphasis on the last word. Then she laughed, and said: "Really, Mr. Worthington, aren't you a captain?"

"This brings us nicely around to the point I wish to make," the young man said confortably. "I wish to tell you the story of my life. I was forced at an early and tender age to take up the burdens of the society into which I was er—er"—

"Plunged," suggested Howard.

"Exactly, plunged. But I remember I happened to take an interest in my father's affairs—business, you know. As another man may like to lead a cotillion—I know nice chaps who do—or race horses, or yachts, or automobiles, I like to fuss with the affairs which are known in New York as the 'Worthington interests.' The papers, ever attentive to our doings, made a lot of talk about my going in for business, and at last succeeded in getting me called the young Captain of Industry. That sounds ridiculous, and I can only plead that I didn't ask for the title. But it doesn't frighten me; I stick to business and am intrusted with matters of some importance, such as our family's end of this new iron deal. This ladies and gentlemen, brings me to White River and the end of my story."

When Worthington concluded Howard arose and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon the verdict?"

"We have," solemnly answered Grace. "We find the defendant is not guilty."

Worthington rose. "I thank the jury. The jury's brother tells me that the jury plays the spinet. May I have proof?"

Grace went to the piano and played. In a little time they were all singing with enthusiasm, and ingenious device, operatic selections requiring anywhere from two to fifty voices. Grace at times supplying the entire female chorus, and the two men all the male voices of a grand opera.

In the next few months Mr. Worthington's affairs took him to White River several times. On each visit he carried with him the score and book of a new opera to add to the repertoire of the "Abridged Opera company," as he called the trio which sang around Grace Paxton's piano. Late in the spring following the events related in earlier chapters of this narrative, Mr. Worthington learned with considerable interest that his musical companions were to migrate to New York.

Howard received two offers from New York papers. One came in a friendly letter written by the managing editor of the New York Guardian. It offered him a salary of sixty dollars a week, to "do for us the kind and amount of work you are now doing for the Advocate."

Howard liked the tone of the letter, and was considering an immediate favorable reply, when he received this telegram: "Come on at once. One hundred a week. Or more at space rates. Do what you want, where you want. Rush reply. Managing editor, Morning Chronicle."

This was Howard's first encounter with live journalism, and he was at a loss to decide how to answer; while he was debating in his mind, a second dispatch came from the Chronicle which read: "Error in former wire. Our offer is a guaranty of one hundred and fifty a week. Will feature you big. Hustle an answer by wire. Mail your photograph. If you have any matter ready, wire it at once. Can we announce something by you next Sunday?"

As an anodyne to this electrical fever Howard wired that he would send his decision the next day. But he did not know the Chronicle—yet! In an hour this message was delivered to him: "Glad you are coming. Don't forget photograph. Do you know New York politics? Can you wire us breezy skit on baseball situation? When were your verses on Tammany published? If you can't send us any new matter for Sunday wire those. Is your matter copyrighted? Don't write letters. Wire everything. Consider yourself engaged to dine with me Sunday evening. If there is White River end to the proposed iron combine, wire us a couple of thousand words. Carson, Managing Editor Chronicle."

Howard rushed from the office leaving instructions that no telegrams were to be delivered to his home, and went there to consult with Grace.

His sister read the telegraphic outbursts with eyes dilated. "Oh, Howard!" she exclaimed, "you'll be famous. One hundred and fifty dollars a week! Think of it! And you can buy all the books you want, and lots and lots of nice clothes, and hear all the good music, and——"

"And how about some one else?" he asked, his slowly aroused enthusiasm beginning to show. "Who will go to the School of Design? Not to speak of any one else buying nice clothes?"

"The School of Design!" Grace repeated in an ecstacy. "Florence Hartley writs to me that lots of women are going in for interior decoration. I just know that I can do good work in that, if I can take the course. It's a dream come true, Howard."

"How about this Guardian offer?" Howard suggested.

"Pooh!" cried Grace. "Only sixty dollars a week! A hundred and fifty from the great Chronicle!"

"The great Chronicle, yes; but not great along my line of work."

"You can reform 'em, then," she said, confidently.

Grace, who had never been further from home than a doctor's gig-ride, was in a storm of joyful excitement. Most she rejoiced in the promised opportunity to better pursue her studies in the art of applied design. She had a friend, Miss Florence Hartley, in the New York School of Design, and since Miss Hartley's visit to relatives in White River, when Grace had met her, they had been enthusiastic correspondents on the subject of their common studies and ambitions.

So, buoyant and confident, she went with her brother to the new, bustling station where they were to take the evening train to New York. Something unusual appeared to have drawn a gay and animated crowd. Howard soon learned. "Why, Grace," he said, "the Buntons are going to New York, too."

"How jolly!" cried Grace. "Won't it be nice to travel with old friends?"

A reporter told Howard that the president of the road had given Mr. Bunton his private car for the trip. "They say the Buntons may make New York their home," the news gatherer said, "and that's why there are so many swells from the Heights here—seeing 'em off."

Mr. Worthington chanced to be returning to New York by the same train, and joined Howard and Grace, where, excited and happy, they stood near the platform of their sleeping car.

"Here comes Daisy now," said Grace, and advanced to meet her, smiling. Daisy saw the hand her friend extended, but ignored it, bowed coldly, and passed on to her car. She had been piqued by the attention Worthington had paid to Grace, and besides that cause for her coldness, a sudden caprice made her think of Grace as an unfashionable White River connection who might, if not discouraged, dim the glory of the Buntons' New York career.

Both men with Grace saw, if they did not understand, and when Grace turned around, her eyes filled with tears of humiliation, Worthington stepped to her side with hand outstretched, as if to shield her from some bodily harm. Howard put his arm around her, saying: "Come, Grace, we'll go into the car; you are tired with excitement." An hour after the train started a servant came to Worthington with an invitation from Bunton to dine in the private car.

"Say to Mr. Bunton that I have guests for dinner," Worthington replied. "You will be my guests in the dining car?" he added to Grace and Howard.

VIII:—THE FIRST WARNING.

"It's been very nice, our coming on here together and when you are settled in your new home, Miss Paxton, your brother must let me know, and my mother will call on you."

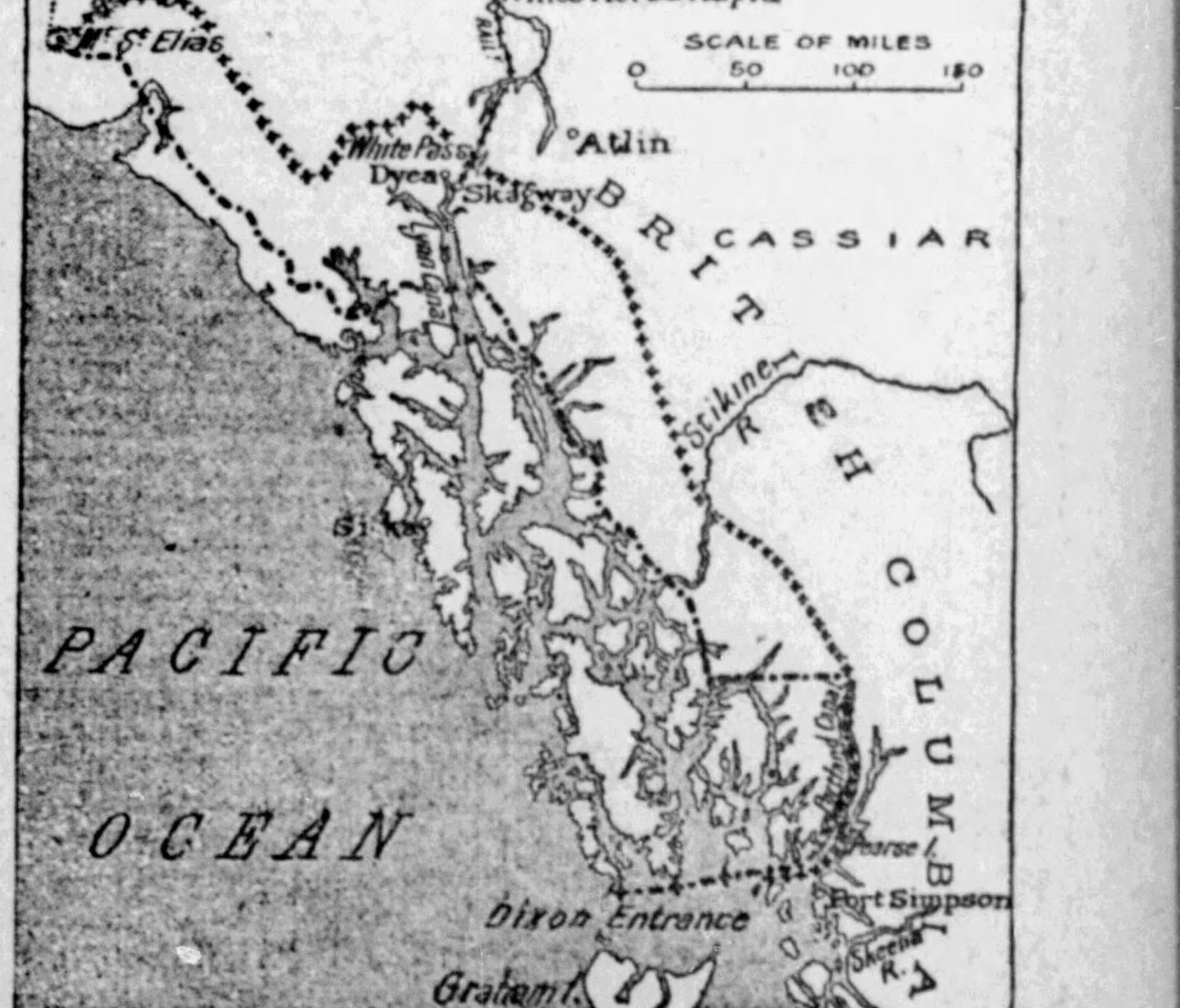
Jack Worthington said this as the party from White River stood at the exit of the Grand Central station. Grace was extending her hand to take his when she was nearly swept from her feet by the impetuous rush of a laughing young woman, who took her in her arms and kissed her, and who was kissed heartily in return. "We were expected, you see," Howard said to Worthington, who laughingly replied: "Pleasantly so, I see," shook hands with Howard, and went to a waiting carriage to which a liveried servant had already taken his hand baggage.

It had been agreed that Grace should make her home for a time, at least, with Florence Hartley—the young woman who had greeted her—and that Howard was to take apartments in near-by bachelor's lodgings. "Because," as Miss Hartley explained, " we can't have our quiet old maids' retreat scandalized by the late-at-night hours of a morning newspaper man."

As Miss Hartley would not consent that Grace should enter the School of Design until she had had at least a week of the glories of New York shops, Howard went, on the evening of their arrival, to introduce himself at the editorial rooms of the Morning Chronicle. As he left the elevated station at —— Place, and turned toward Newspaper Row, recognizing a score of monumental landmarks made familiar by picture and story, his usual serenity was deeply moved. He was modest, but he had confidence in his work, and a strong determination to give the best of that work to this new hazard. He rejoiced at the broadened field opened to him, and resolved to repay the Chronicle for giving him that opportunity, by giving in return more and better than they had asked. The inspiration of the great city was already upon him, and he felt a zeal, an earnestness he had never before known.

The anteroom messenger who took his card languidly, returned briskly, saying, "Mr. Carson 'll see you at once, sir. This way, please." Howard followed the boy, and was almost dazed upon entering the first of several large rooms he traversed, by the noise and motion, and a hundred signs of feverish excitement. In one room many men were writing, a dozen or more on noisy typewriters; others were rushing about shouting orders; boys scurried from desk to desk gathering sheets of copy; in a room seen—and heard—through an open door, rows of telegraph operators sat before clicking typewriters; at a bench a boy was working a cluster of pneumatic tubes, sending prepared copy to some unseen region, and receiving proofs, as if the machine he handled turned the copy into proof through its gasping explosions; at certain desks sat men of superior office, re-

MAP SHOWING RIVAL CLAIMS ON THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY



Boundary claimed by Canada - . - . - .
Boundary claimed by United States x x x x x.

The sketch map here given has been prepared from the latest ascertainable data by Stanford's geographical establishment for the London Daily Telegraph. It clearly shows the Canadian boundary line and the American one, and it is the task of the commissioners to say which is correct, or to arrive at a compromise.

"Much more underlies the settlement than is apparent on the surface of things," says the Daily Telegraph, "for the most important question is not whether the United States is claiming 10,000 or 20,000 square miles of territory which is rightfully Canadian. If her demands were acceded to the approaches by water and by rail to the Yukon and Klondike would be wholly under American control. It was the discovery of gold at Klondike in 1896 and the opening up of the Lynn canal and Yukon river as part of the direct route to the gold district which led to the great rush of Americaan prospectors, with the result that Skagway, at the head of the Lynn canal, and Dyea, became practically American settlements, and the American flag was planted even in the moutnain passes and as far inland as Lake Bennett, in British Columbia. Then Great Britain protested. Now the whole question arises: 'How far back must the Americans go?'"

Perfect Health

BY THE USE OF

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good result, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ceiving verbal reports from other men to whom they gave excited instructions, and calling hoarsely to other desk-men questions or commands; over all the floors there was a litter of paper ankle deep; and all the air was blue with tobacco smoke, and harsh with a jangle of noises. Above all other noises, above the voices of half a dozen men at as many desks shouting into telephones as if they expected to send their natural voices to the other ends of the lines, above the scuffling of the messengers—of whom there seemed to be hundreds—above the clicking of telegraph and writing instruments, was one dominant sound of commands to "Hurry!" sound of commands to "Hurry!" "Rush!" "Rush!" "Be lively!"

Wondering how any kind of mental work could be done in such a confusion, Howard was guided into a large, handsomely furnished room, where, as he entered, a man rose from a table about which four or five others stood, advanced to him, and said with the greatest cordiality, "Mr. Paxton, I'm delighted to see you. I am Mr. Carson, and as we've been having a council, here's a chance at once to introduce you to some heads of departments."

The men Howard was introduced to were curiously alike in type; keen-eyed, sharp visaged, nervous-looking. They were all coatless, and some had their shirt-sleeves rolled up and collars off, as if the industry of getting out a daily morning newspaper were a physical, rather than a mental undertaking. Their cordiality was as great as Mr. Carson's, indeed seemed to be imitative of his. The members of the council soon dispersed, each receiving what to Howard was a bewildering multiplicity of instructions and cautions, having to do with the necessity of someone in some part of the world being told to "hustle."

When the last of them was on his way to prod someone to hustle, Mr. Carson swept a confusion of proof-slips, photographs, exchanges, copy, and reference books from off the chair least encumbered, and motioned Howard to be seated, then seated himself on a cleared corner of a table. "Now, Mr. Paxton," the managing editor said, "you'll have nothing to do with this end of the shop. We'll find you a quiet desk, up a flight or down a flight, where you'll be by yourself, or at the worst, with some special writer, like yourself."

"Thank you," Howard replied, smiling. "I don't think I could do very much work out there," motioning to the rooms he had passed through.

"Oh, that's the boiler shop! The kind of work we do out there would come to a standstill if we kept things quiet. The theory is that nothing here must be allowed to fall into a rut, and if men are allowed to work under normal conditions their work becomes normal. We want abnormal work; we want men who are putting the news, the local matter, the features, the suburban stories into shape, to be under a pressure of excitement; to be a bit rattled, a little insane, in truth; for then they are likely to be seized with novel—startling—fancies as to the manner and form their work should take."

Howard stared at the speaker with amazement he took no pains to conceal. What he was saying sounded like burlesque he had read of "Live journalism." As he spoke, in a straightforward, matter-of-fact manner, he frequently interrupted himself to hastily open and glance at a telegram, a proof, an illustration, the extravagant form of "make-up" of some page-story, to scribble memoranda on some of these, or more frequently to dictate a remark of order to his stenographer, sitting in a corner of the room.

"Some men can't stand it; they break down in health or go wholly insane. A little insanity isn't a bad thing. We've had lots of stunning features suggested by men we were nursing along to keep 'em from going wholly mad. But we don't subject our special and editorial writers to that strain."

"I'm glad to hear that," gasped Howard.

"No, we want their sort of work to be deadly commonplace. That style carries an air of profound wisdom to our class of readers. Of course," he added, smiling at Howard's grimace over this notion of what was possibly expected of him, "we don't include your work in any of the classes I've mentioned. You are to start a new department. We like the stuff you mailed to us, and will feature it big for the Sunday Magazine. By the way, would you like to look over the proofs of your matter?"

Howard said that he would, and a messenger was sent for "a proof of the Paxton page." Howard wondered at the word "page," as he had sent not more than a column and a half of copy; but his amazement grew when the proof was brought to him. It was a page indeed, with a head that ran quite across it, and included a dozen or more illustrations, and a big, bold picture of himself. He read the matter, his cheeks growing redder as he saw each of his paragraphs pictured with gross misshapen caricatures. At one of these he paused indignantly. He had written some verses, dainty and tender, suggested by his sister's enthusiasm over her future as a designer. Playing upon the word, he had fancied a young, sweet-minded woman going to the big city, her imagination filled with "Designs," but all that came of them, try as she would, was that she ever "designed" the same old home—an honest lover's heart—and was its sole happy occupant! The illustration for this was a scantily dressed woman on a stage, ogling a stage-box filled with men reciprocating her glances.

"I should like," Howard said to Mr. Carson, "to make a couple of suggestions."

"As many as you like."

"This picture of me—it's so—so—big and—"

"And you're so modest," laughed Mr. Carson, good-naturedly. "As good-looking a chap as you musn't be afraid of seeing his own picture. Wait until you see the big posters. They're being put up around town tonight."

"Of me?" asked Howard, embarrassed.

"Certainly. 'The famous White River Advocate Man' with a facsimile of your autograph, a foot high. Great!"

Howard groaned and winced so woefully that the managing editor laughed. "Well," said Howard, "I'll not protest about the pictures of me, because I'm going to insist that this picture is not used," and he pointed to the illustration of the verses entitled "Designs."

"Why, I thought that was good; soubrettish, rather."

"Too much so. The reason I insist, Mr. Carson (the editor smiled curiously at his repetition of the word "insist") is that the verses were suggested to me by an enthusiasm of my sister's."

"My dear boy, that settles it, of course. I'll have that killed, and a pretty face—dreamy sort of thing, eh?—made for it." Mr. Carson exclaimed heartily. "Now let's go and see the chief."

The proprietor of the paper, Mr. Faulkner, called "Chief" by some of the staff, "Boss" by others, was hearty and bluff in his greeting; made many polite inquiries about Howard's health, his family, the trip from White River, the living plans, and was winning and gracious. He, too, was frequently interrupted by heads of departments—but none entered without first sending in his card. They all seemed to try to copy Mr. Faulkner's bluff manner, and it was easy to see that this affectation was to cover a genuine feeling of uncertainty, or actual fright. Each stared at Howard suspiciously at first, but when introduced by the chief, each affected the chief's degree of cordiality. "Now I want to give you just one word of warning, Paxton," the chief said. "Don't you let Carson here cut up any tricks with you. Carson prides himself on his tricks. There's no doubt that Carson is the trickiest rascal on Park Row."

The chief smiled at his picture of the managing editor, and all the heads of departments laughed heartily. Carson himself smiled as if, though the joke was on him, it was irresisible, nevertheless.

"Now, you are to go right ahead doing your own work, in your own way, and according to your contract; and don't let Carson or anyone else interfere. If you have any trouble, or anyone bothers you, come straight to me, and I'll set things right—if I have any influence on this paper." Again Mr. Faulkner smiled, and the others laughed. "Dine with me to-morrow," the chief added bluffly.

Howard thanked him, and explained that he had promised the next evening to his sister. "Quite right," the chief said. "But soon, soon."

When Howard returned to his office with Mr. Carson, a man was sitting there, carelessly looking over a bundle of foreign papers a boy brought in. "Turnbull!" exclaimed Carson. "The very man I wanted to see."

The man rose and gravely acknowledged an introduction to Howard. "You should not have brought your wares to this market, Mr. Paxton," he said, smiling slightly. "They are too dainty. I've just run through your proofs. The verses you called 'Designs' are especially good—a dainty, tender touch, there. For heaven's sake, Carson, kill that hideous drawing in those verses."

"It's killed already," said Carson. "But, Turnbull, you must not tell Paxton that his work's too good for us. He'll strike for more pay!"

Turnbull, not noticing Carson, continued to talk of the newcomer's work.

Howard had never seen a man so handsome, almost beautiful. He was tall and slight of figure, with darkly-pale skin, deep, large, calm eyes, rather thin lips that did not look ungenerous, however, and a chin that was set to the Venus of Milo.

"Turnbull," interrupted the editor. "Paxton's going up town, and I was thinking who I could get to pilot him around—you are not working tonight?"

"I am not," Turnbull replied. He was in evening dress. "I am at Mr. Paxton's service."

"We must not let him get lost, or be lonely on his first night in town. You'll be in time to see an act at one or two theatres. I'll try to join you by the time you are at supper," Carson said.

Paying no attention to this remark, Turnbull said, "I want some money."

"How much?" Carson asked, taking an order book from a drawer. "Twenty-five?"

"One hundred," responded Turnbull.

Howard noticed that Carson scowled, but he wrote an order for the amount Turnbull named, and gave it to him.

The two young men went into several theatres; Turnbull taking much interest in Howard's delight in the marvelous show of costumes, scenery, lights, but no interest whatever in those things. He was politely patient in giving Howard information about all they saw and heard, yet all the time had a manner of controlling some strong nervous impulse. "I'm boring you to death," Howard said, noticing this manner in his companion. "I don't suppose you New Yorkers can have any notion of the fairyland all this is to a stranger—especially to a villager who, for the first time in his life, is seeing some of the wonders that he's read and dreamed of so much. I'm rather a slow-blooded chap, I've always thought; but I guess you'd be amazed if you could know how near I am at this minute to performing a war dance, with appropriate shouts, as an expression of my state of mind."

"You needn't explain your state of mind to me," his companion said, smiling, "for I'm not a New Yorker, and not many years ago had my first night in New York; but, being of another temperament, I didn't stop at the thought of a devil's dance to express my feelings; I danced."

"You don't look it," Howard laughed.

"No. That's what surprised the fellows who had me in charge that night, as I have you now. But before the night ended he had to exert the influence of the paper to convince a captain of police that my exuberance of spirit didn't amount to disorderly conduct. I'm glad you can think about a dance—without dancing. Let's go to supper."

The theatres were closed, and most of their patrons had been swept away by the receding tide which set strongly in all directions away from that neighborhood, yet not so strongly but that it left some froth, some dregs of humanity. Now another tide set toward the district; a smaller current which settled, for the moment, in restful pools, one of which was a quiet little restaurant of some pretentions to exclusiveness. It was for "the late men," hard workers whose suppers there at one, two, or three o'clock in the morning, corresponded to the early evening dinners of men who work—or play—by daylight. It was there Turnbull took his charge for supper. They sat at a table a little withdrawn from the others by a slight irregularity in the room, but which commanded a view of the other tables Turnbull identified many of those who entered, as men holding important positions on morning papers, or players, or musicians, of prominence in their professions. The place had a quiet, club-like atmosphere, and his host told Howard that the men he saw were to be found there at their accustomed seats, and regular hours, night after night.

Howard, with his "villager" appetite sharpened by excitement, ordered a hearty meal; but Turnbull ordered only one simple dish which he did not touch, when it was served.

"Oh, pardon me, for not asking you before! Do you drink?" Turnbull said after a silence, during which his clenched hands had been held by his side with an effort, as if he were trying to control some mastering passion.

Howard had been devoting boyish attention to his super, and had not observed Turnbull for some minutes. "Drink?" he said. "Oh, not much! My father, who was a physician, always had claret on his table—and was therefore thought to be little better than the lost by many of his neighbors—and we children took the wine or not, as we pleased." "They have some good claret here," Turnbull said, motioning to a waiter.

"Nnot for me," Howard said, after a quick glance at his companion.

"I'll not urge you," he said. He looked at the untouched dish before him, shrugged his shoulders, and turned to the waiter and ordered a bottle of champagne. As he did so he threw up his head, as if throwing off some brooding thought, rested his open hands calmly on the table before him, and, said in a lighter tone than he had yet used, and with a smile that in a woman would be called winning: "Tell me something about yourself; you've not said a word of your plans. Have you made a long engagement with the Chronicle?"

"No length of engagement has been mentioned," Howard answered.

"A contract without a time limit?"

"A contract?"

"I don't want to appear inquisitive; but have you no contract?"

"—— no. Our correspondence was telegraphic," and he repeated the sense of the messages he had received from Carson.

Turnbull inverted the glass from which he had been drinking, and spilled its remaining drops of wine on the floor. "Not worth that!" he said.

He turned from the subject and talked brightly of the men about them, and of their work. He was one of the Chronicle's special writers; and said that if Howard wished he would arrange to have him in his room, in which there was a vacant desk. Howard thanked him with delight. He never met a man so charming and attractive. Turnbull had finished one bottle, and was far along with a second, but Howard saw, with a smile at his first suspicions, that he was not affected, seemingly, by the wine. His host, with the tact of a woman determined to please, made Howard talk about himself, and his aspirations. Then, thinking what a pleasure it would be to see Grace in the company of a man so bright, so polished, so quietly agreeable, he invited Turnbull to dine with them the next evening, and when Turnbull accepted Howard was glad that he was able so soon to return his friend's hospitality. But Howard became somewhat doubtful as to the invitation when Turnbull, feverishly drinking a third bottle, said abruptly and harshly: "And you look as little like a fool as any victim I've ever seen picked up, drained and dropped."

"I don't understand you," Howard said, stiffening, but only slightly, for he was slow ever to take offense, and from this man was ready to excuse much.

Turnbull stared as if his thoughts had been overheard. "I beg your pardon," he said. "Try to believe that I did not say that. You found them all very pleasant at the office tonight?"

"Very! Cordial and most eager that I should be pleasantly and agreeably situated there."

"Cordial, and most eager that I should be pleasantly and agreeably situated there," echoed Turnbull. He drank moodily for a time while Howard finished his supper, but when Howard said he must be going, Turnbull asked him to wait until Carson came, and they would find Howard's lodgings for him. He finished his wine, and then a sudden change of manner and voice that suggested a wholly different person, said: "Carson's an honest man. I know that he's an honest man, and he knows that I know it. That's what keeps us such good friends; such close friends. I'm squeezed—but not dropped. Carson is such an honest man—and knows that I know it!"

The change in his companion shocked and pained Howard. He would have left him, had he been certain that Carson would soon be there. He waited, talking on different subjects. Turnbull sometimes replying in his natural manner, but falling again into a sneering repetition of his remarks about Carson. The managing editor came at last, and he and Turnbull walked with Howard to the door of his lodging house. While struggling with the unfamiliar door lock Howard overheard Turnbull say to some remonstrance of Carson's: "Oh, you needn't fear! I've promised to dine with Paxton tomorrow evening, so you needn't fear for me this time. I'll go home tonight."

(To be Continued.)

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last ten years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V. Indianapolis, Ind.

Last of the Massasoit.

Princess Teweelerna, called Miss Mitchell, is said to be the last of the Massasoits. She lives in a farmhouse near Taunton, Mass., and exhibits at 67 the vigor and vim to be expected from her Indian ancestry.

RIVERS AND MEN.

Some men are like great rivers
That, as they flow away,
Keep adding to their greatness
And broaden day by day;
And, like the rivers passing
By city and by town,
Some men, from high beginnings,
Are always running down.

Some men are like the rivers,
That, flowing from the hills,
Draw all the others to them,
The rivulets and rills—
Take what the others bring them
And claim it as their own,
As if God had intended
It all for them alone.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

GRAMMAR IN REAL LIFE.

Exclamation points are used in conversation by ladies of the stage.

The first person pronoun is used chiefly in Oyster Bay and Washington.

The subject of breakfast table conversation depends on what time the husband got home last night.

When a sentence ends in New York depends on how soon a judge can be got to sign a stay.

The plural number is never correct in matrimony.

The masculine gender may be singular, but the feminine gender's singularities are plural.

TWO TIPS

And Both Winners.

A man gets a friendly tip now and then that's worth while.

A Nashville man says: "For many years I was a perfect slave to coffee, drinking it every day and all the time I suffered with stomach trouble and such terrific nervousness that at times I was unable to attend to business and life seemed hardly worth living. I attributed my troubles to other causes than coffee and continued to drench my system with this drug. Finally I got so bad I could not sleep, my limbs were weak and trembling and I had a constant dread of some impending danger and the many medicines I tried, failed to help me at all.

"One day a friend told me what Postum had done for her husband and advised me to quit coffee and try it but I would not do so. Finally another friend met me on the street one day and after talking about my health he said, 'You try Postum Cereal Coffee and leave coffee alone,' adding that his nervous troubles had all disappeared when he gave up coffee and began to drink Postum.

"This made such a great impression on me that I resolved to try it although I confess I had little hopes. However I started in and to my unbounded surprise, in less than two weeks I was like another person. All of my old troubles are now gone and I am a strong, healthy, living example of the wonderful rebuilding power of Postum. It is a fine drink as well as a delicious beverage and I know it will correct all coffee ills; I know what a splendid effect it had on me to give up coffee and drink Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PEACH HARVEST IN OTTAWA COUNTY'S FRUIT BELT

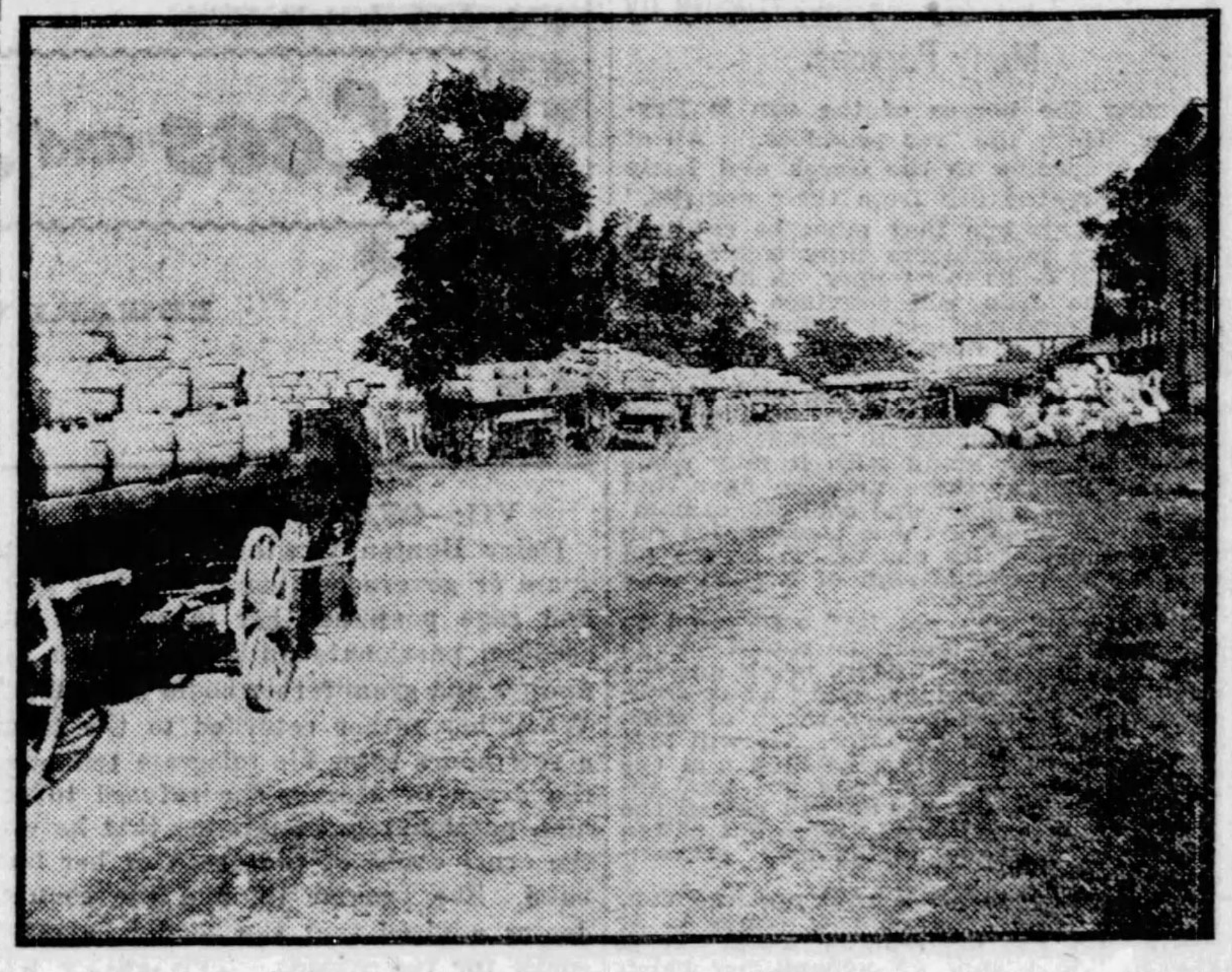
Special Telegram to The Blade.

Port Clinton, O., Sept. 19.—The fruit harvest is at its height in this section, and the luscious peach and the grape, for which this peninsula is noted, are finding their way to the tables of residents of the cities and interior towns, many of them remote from the sections in which the fruit is grown. While many consumers have little knowledge of climatic and other conditions, as well as the care in culture to produce the fruit, the true loers of it have learned to know the fruit of this belt from its flavor, a quality which growers a few miles distant from the shore cannot produce in the same degree as it can be done on soil fringing the lake. A favorable condition to the successful culture of fruit is the proximity of orchards to some body of water. The water giving off cold or heat more slowly than does the land, the buds are in the first case held back in the spring until the danger from frosts is largely past. On the other hand, frosts are kept off in the autumn later, giving late fruit sufficient time to mature. Fruit culture, on this peninsula, began in the early sixties. Mr. Walter and Mr. Reynolds, both of Catawba Island, were then advised by a friend in the east to plant some of their ground to peaches. This they did, and their crops sold for what would now seem fabulous prices. This fact induced others to follow their example, and in a few years thousands of trees were in bearing, and giving an impetus to this industry that sent the price of land soaring beyond the reach of the average person wishing to become a fruit grower, and the bulk of them had to content themselves with small lots of five to twenty acres, which, under the conditions at that time, meant a good income.

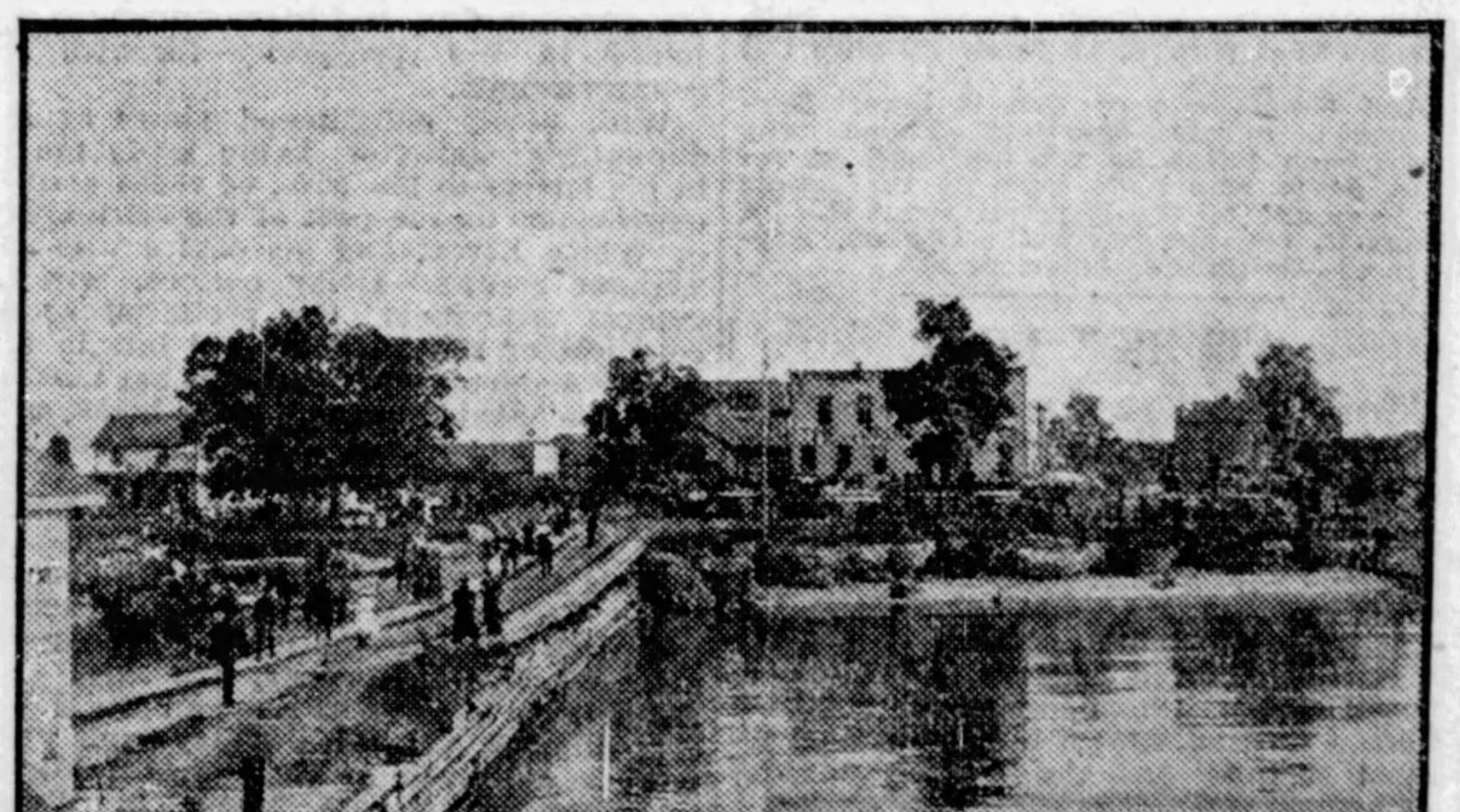
During many of the first years of this new industry the grading was done by hand, too slow a process for the present.

Ottawa county has now over 8,000 acres planted to peaches alone, being nearly double the acreage planted in any other county in the state, and yielding, under favorable circumstances, from 600,000 to 1,000,000 bushels annually. Necessity demanded greater facilities for handling the crops. This necessity brought the patent graders with which one person, with two or three boys girls to look after the baskets and put on netting, could make ready several hundreds of bushels daily for market. But the growers soon learned that good fruit of large size scarcely ever failed to find a ready market; that the net profit on one bushel of AA's was equal to the net profit of 14 to 16 bushels of B's, after taking into consideration the cost of baskets, netting, harvesting, and freight or express charges. Hence the aim of the grower of the present is to produce the best it is possible for him to do, and his efforts are usually rewarded by returns in the ratio of the quality of the fruit he puts upon the market.

To produce these results, progressive growers are cutting back more heavily, and thus throwing more strength to the remaining fruit, producing the size and the admission of more sunlight improving the color. A great many buyers are on the grounds at different shipping points this season, and the demand is such that growers are getting good prices, and getting cash for their loads as soon as sold.



HAULING PEACHES TO MARKET.



THE DOCKS AT PORT CLINTON.

THE HUMBERT MYSTERY.

Rochester Post-Express.

A Paris letter to the Evening Post undertakes to bring out the facts at the basis of the great fabric of lies that constitute the Humbert mystery. Although it tells a very interesting story, it does not clear up the mystery altogether. It leaves unexplained how the Humberts were able to deceive so many hard-headed and grasping money lenders and business men.

The dominating spirit of the huge swindle was Therese Daurignac. She was the daughter of the cracked-brained Auguste Daurignac, who was a foundling and something of an inventor of tales himself. He entertained the idea that he would some time fall heir to a great fortune. As early as 1874, he convinced a senator of the young republic, Gustave Humbert, that he had prospects of a very flattering nature. Although an able man, M. Humbert appears to have been remarkably gullible. Four years after his acquaintance with old Daurignac, he married his only son to Therece, two years later his only daughter to her brother Emile, and still later his nephew to her sister. By these marriages he appears to have hoped that the members of his family would become sharers in the wealth that old Daurignac dreamed of. For, at the time of Therese's marriage, she was famed as an heiress, and Senator Humbert appears to have done what he could to disseminate the fiction.

The original story of the fortunes of the Daurignacs was that it was to come from a godmother of Therese. It underwent several modifications before it received the final touch at the trial just concluded. The reason that Therese did not receive her fortune was that a third party stood in the way. Who this party and what his claim to the fortune were, is not told. After a time, the godmother story gave way to a vague and ill-defined story of a Portuguese or an American as originator of the fortune that had continued to grow under the embellishments of the Daurignacs. Curiously Senator Humbert accepted the new version as readily as he did the old. It was probably his credulity and standing in the world quite as much as the genius of Therese that enabled her to carry out her schemes and to make a great display in the social world.

Soon after her marriage, she and her husband with the Daurignacs went to Paris to live. Early in 1892, they took a fine house in a fashionable quarter and began to borrow large sums on the strength of their inheritance. At this time, Senator Humbert had become minister of justice and filled a large place in the public eye. His name and fame were of great use to the young wife and husband in the career of swindling upon which they had launched themselves. In fact, he assisted them personally in their operations. Nevertheless, creditors began to get suspicious and the courts were called upon to intervene in their behalf. But so great was the confidence in the character of the minister of justice that the courts declined for a long time to take action against the swindlers.

It was at this time that another story of the fortune of the Humberts came into existence. The old Portuguese or American merged into the old man Crawford, who had left Therese millions upon millions of French securities. Just as she was about to enter upon her inheritance, two nephews of the old man appeared with another will. They compromised upon an agreement that one of them become the husband of her younger sister Marie. The compromise did not have the effect desired. It led to endless litigation; and in the meantime the fortune was said to be sealed up in a safe in the possession of the Humberts. During the litigation persons representing themselves as the Crawford nephews appeared in the courts and played the part required of them. Who they were, no one knows; they have never been identified and have passed out of sight. It should be added that Senator Humbert accepted the Crawford version of the origin of the fortune as readily as he did the godmother and the Portuguese versions, and died in 1892 in the belief that it was true. The old man Daurignac had died in 1886, but not before the Crawford story had been invented.

The final version was the one that Therese told on the last day of her trial. It was that the fortune came from Regnier, the traitor who arranged with Bazaine the surrender of Metz to the Germans. She intimated that the fortune was the price that Bismarck paid him for his perfidy. But, as the report of the trial showed at the time, the court paid no attention to her last falsehood. The only thing to be added to complete the disclosures of the trial is that when, upon an order of the courts, the safe containing the alleged securities that Crawford had left to Therese, was opened, nothing of consequence was found.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

Feeling that it was his duty to remonstrate with one of the clergy for attending a fox hunt, the bishop had an interview with him.

"Well, your lordship," the offender replied, "I really do not see that there is any more harm in hunting than in going to a ball."

"I presume," answered his lordship, "that you refer to my name having been down among those who were present at Mrs. De Veaux's ball, but I assure you I was never once in the same room as the dancers throughout the whole evening."

"That, my lord, is exactly my position. During the hunt I was never in the same field as the hounds."

The bishop collapsed and silence then reigned.—Tit-Bits.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to Blade readers for answers, in the hope of getting the best experience of our great family of farmers and housekeepers:

Please tell me the cause of lice in upholstered furniture and carpets. Is there no remedy? Will cold weather destroy them?—C., Pittsburg, Pa.

Will some one kindly tell how to kill or destroy the common sand briar, a thistle too well known to need a fuller description? I have tried digging them up, and chopping them off on first appearance; also when in bloom, and again when the pods have just begun to ripen. Also I have tried pulling them up when the ground was wet enough to let the roots loose.—H., Quinque, Va.

Will some one make known through your columns how to make vinegar quickly from pure apple cider put up in fresh whisky barrels of same, on different quantities?

Will some one kindly tell me what to give a cow to bring her to her milk? She had the scours two days before her being fresh, and two days after she was fresh she only gives one teacup of milk. She is a good Holstein cow. Other times she gave 12 quarts of milk, and is well cared for.—B., Austin.

What kind of bait shall I use to catch carp? It is considered here as loss of time to try to catch them with hook and line.—W., Ford, Kan.

I saw a recipe once that told how to soften paint so that it could easily be scraped off, but have lost or mislaid it somehow. Can some one give a recipe for this purpose?—V., Marshlands, Pa.

Would like to know what causes a cow to give bloody milk in one or two teats, and the remedy, if any, for the same.—L., Robins, Iowa.

Please ask some one who has taken a premium for Concord grape wine to let us know how it was made. The way I make it: I press the grapes and on the pomace turn about one-half as much water as I have of grape juice; let it stand over night and press once more; to this I add three pounds sugar per gallon. After several months standing in a keg, I bottle.—R., Marengo, Ill.

We have chickens with a breaking out around the eyes, resembling little boils or warts, which swell up until they go blind. I would like to know the name of the disease, and a remedy.—A., Oakdale, N. C.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M., of French Lick, Ind., that if he will give his dog one large teaspoonful of sulphur one of gunpowder in a quart of sweet milk once a day for three days, then skip three days, then repeat the dose until he has taken nine doses, it will cure the mange every time.—V., Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to M., of French Lick, Ind., will advise him to take a soft cloth and apply freely axle grease on his dog. Within a few weeks it will be cured of the mange.—G., Villa Ridge, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M., of French Lick, Ind., who has a dog with the mange, to use sulphuric acid, taking one part acid to 30 parts water, and bathe the dog's skin with this solution. Possibly he will have to reduce it more, but he can try it on his own skin, being very careful, as the acid will burn like fire.—S., Grayling, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M., French Lick, Ind., will give the following recipe for mange of dogs, taken from a standard recipe book: Powdered aloes, ½ oz.; flour of sulphur, 1 oz.; mix to the consistency of porridge with spirits of turpentine, and apply with a brush or swab. This is claimed to be a sure cure.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

Planting Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the one who wishes to know when to plant ginseng seed that it should be done in the fall. Any time after the seed is ripe will do; that is, any time before it freezes up, but the earlier it can be done, the better. The roots should be set out at the same time, also. It takes ordinary seed eighteen months to germinate, but dealers sell seed, known as stratified seed, that has been kept a year, and will germinate in six months. The seed and roots must not be allowed to dry, but must be kept perfectly fresh, otherwise they will not grow. I have written before and told just how to make beds, plant the seed and roots, how to preserve them, etc., so I will not write any more this time, but anyone who is interested in ginseng should write to some of the dealers who advertise in The Blade and other papers, and should also send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for their free ginseng bulletin.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

Transplanting Pines.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C., Meadow View, Va., that I was instructed to transplant pine or any evergreen trees or shrubs in the winter by a person who answered a query of mine in the Farmstead. Dig clear around the trees in the fall, and nearly dig them up, but allow the dirt to hold at the bottom. Dig the holes for the trees in the fall and be sure to get them large enough; then, after the ground is frozen, take up the trees with the frozen earth adhering and set them into the holes already dug for them. The holes can be filled in with frozen lumps of earth, etc., so as to hold the trees up until spring when the holes can be entirely filled up with fine earth. The trees should all be set in exactly the same position that they first stood in—that is, mark the north sides and set them so the same sides face the north, for instance. It seems to me as though it is impossible to successfully transplant them in the spring, fall or summer. Once in a while a tree may live. I have dug up small ones and let the dirt adhere to the roots so that they were not disturbed, but they did not live in the spring or early summer.—V., Marshlands, Pa.

"Rest Rooms" for Farmers.

The great West is wide awake and enterprising in many ways which are a surprise to Eastern visitors whose ideas of the West have not kept pace with the tremendous development of that section. Farming in the West is especially a revelation, and farmers there are an important folk whose favor, influence and support are courted by all other classes in city and country.

An illustration of this is afforded by a very sensible and happy provision made for the ruralists by some of the more progressive towns in the West. That is what is called a "Rest Room" for the farmers who come to town with their families. These quarters are comfortably and tastefully fitted up with chairs, lavatories, closets, reading rooms, and provisions for supplying the rural visitors with tea and coffee to accompany the lunches they have themselves brought with them. Even sewing facilities are provided in some rooms, and a luggage room where satchels and parcels can be checked is frequently found in them. Of course the place is free to the countrymen, though it may be assumed that town loafers are excluded.

It is said that this provision by a town increases its trade, affords comfort to tired men and women, and promotes good fellowship between the farmers and the people of the towns. More than that, no doubt, it tends to keep some of the country people out of bad company. Many an honest farmer in coming to town goes to the tavern or saloon, not because he would choose such places, but because they are the only ones where he can find shelter from the heat or the storm, and a comfortable seat during the time he has to stay before returning home. The "Rest Room," especially if it affords facilities for taking refreshments, would be preferred by most of those who are driven to more questionable resorts.

Trouble Made by Sheep.

It has followed inevitably that the forward lapping tide of settlement pushed the sheep and cattle together on the western ranges says Leslie's Magazine. Now, it is a curious fact that the very odor of sheep drives cattle from a good range to a poorer one, even though the sheep may be miles away. The fundamental trouble is that sheep are destructive to the range. They eat a country bare, and in a bad season will even crop down a forest of young pines. The well-known explorer, John Muir hit on an apt phrase when he dubbed them "hoofed locusts." They feed in compact masses, and their sharp, chisel feet, driven by a hundred weight of solid flesh and bone, cut out every blade of grass, roots and all. The vegetation is killed for years to come, the ground often being stamped into a rock-like cement. Now, in the arid lands every bit of vegetation, whether it be trunk, leaf, bough or root, serves as a conductor of water through the hard surface. The conservation of the water supply depends on vegetation, just as vegetation in turn depends on it. Falling water finds no vegetation to absorb and hold it; necessarily it runs from the impervious ground without seeping in. In a country where the value of land may be stated in terms of water this is nothing less than a calamity, for the fine grazing grounds on which cattle have been wont to fatten are utterly ruined. Washes and ravines now run where used to be a level country, these being due to the rainfall running off instead of being absorbed.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 216, Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

HOGS GAIN WEIGHT.

WILKINS, S. C., Jan. 6, 1902.

I tried Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on an old hog which I had thought impossible to save, but your medicine has given it new life, health and growth. Before I began using your wonderful medicine that hog would not weigh over 25 pounds but today its weight is 216 pounds. I will always keep your Stock Medicine on hand and will state that no stock and poultry owners are safe without it.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Breeders well know a slight attack of constipation or indigestion will cause hogs to lose more flesh in one day than a week of expensive feeding can replace. Sickness arising from disorders of the digestive organs is the only ailment hogs ever have but it should be remembered that these disorders—cholera, constipation and diarrhœa—kill more hogs every year than are sold. The hog stomach, bowels and liver need a cleaning out once in awhile to keep the animals in health. There is no better way to do this than by giving your hogs a dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food once or twice a week. This great stock remedy is a medicine pure and simple. Hogs stop eating when they are sick. They won't eat stock food. Medicine must be given them. A farmer who always keeps a 25-cent can of this great stock medicine on hand need not pay for the expensive services of a veterinary for Black-Draught is as good for any animal on the farm as it is for hogs. It relieves indigestion and constipation in all kinds of stock. If your druggist does not keep a 25-cent package of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine send to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed you.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK MEDICINE A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS

Wild Rice.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald says that the attention of parties interested in prepared food has recently been turned to the wild rice which produces quite an abundant yield in the northwest.

Wild rice is the cereal which was the chief dependence of the Indians of the northwest. At the present time 30,000 Indians find a part of their subsistence in the rice rop of Minnesota and Wisconsin. This rice is also eaten by the whites of the northwest, and one dealer in Duluth handles several tons every year. Wild rice costs more than any other and is far more nutritious. It is of a brownish color and delicious flavor. In the vicinity of Rice lake, Canada, a favorite resort for fishermen, quite a large crop of the cereal is gathered every year by the Indians of the vicinity. The whites residing near the lake also serve the rice to guests, who pronounce it a luxury. A teacupful of wild rice will furnish food for a considerable family, as the kernels swell greatly in cooking.

Efforts have frequently been made to introduce wild rice to our local waters, but the success has been small. The Herald correspondent says this lack of success is owing to the fact that the grain has been allowed to dry before planting, whereas it naturally drops while quite fresh into the waters where it lies in the mud until spring. Wild birds feed on the cereal in all of the northwestern lakes, and the Indians have a way of tying the heads together, forming a kind of pyramid, so the birds cannot pull the stalks into the water.

Now that renewed attention has been called to this valuable cereal, new effort should be made to introduce it into local waters.

Making Soil Rich.

Prof. C. G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Agricultural Colony, says:

I will say that nothing else, most emphatically nothing else, pertaining to the business of farming compares in importance with the subject of soil fertility, and yet there is probably no subject about which Illinois farmers have been more indifferent in the past. I believe in well-bred and well-fed stock. I believe in making and saving and using farm manures. I believe in good cultivation. I believe in growing the best varieties of crops. I believe in the improvement of crops, in the improvement of corn by breeding. I believe in increasing the protein content of corn, but I know that you cannot make protein without nitrogen. I know that you cannot get nitrogen economically without legumes and bacteria. I know that a soil which gives up only five pounds of phosphorus per annum cannot yield 100 bushels of corn.

Last season we planted some improved seed corn on good soil at the university, and it yielded 90 bushels per acre. We planted exactly the same kind of corn on the white clay soil of the lower Illinois glaciation, and it yielded less than fifteen bushels per acre. This is not a difference in the variety; it is a difference in the fertility of the soil.

On the other hand, we have obtained some striking indications of the value of plant food for making crops. For example, when we applied $8 worth of plant food in St. Clair county, we got an increase of sixteen bushels of wheat the first year. Where we applied $12 worth of plant food on the university farm, we got an increase of fourteen tons of sugar beets, which were worth more than $60 for factory use, and which we sold for $42 for feed. Where we applied $4 worth of plant food to the peaty swamps of Whiteside county, we got 36 bushels of corn for it the first year.

Some of these results are striking, and they may be extreme, and yet in no case have we reason to doubt their reliability. The experiments are conducted with the sole desire to learn the truth, to obtain results which may be obtained on any scale by any Illinois farmer who may try to practice what the experiments preach. These experiments must be continued, the results must be verified or proved incorrect.

It should be borne in mind, however, that our experiments include the use of legumens (crops of the pea or bean variety) for increasing the nitrogen in the soil, and that we have not yet had sufficient time to determine the effect of leguminous crops upon succeeding grain crops, both with and without the addition of the other elements of plant food and with the applications of manure, the above results having been obtained with the use of the mineral elements only.

Regarding many things pertaining to Illinois soils I do not have absolute knowledge or sufficient results to justify fixed opinions, but I do have a tentative opinion that the possibilities of financial profit to be derived from the purchase of lime and phosphorus and their application and use in connection with leguminous crops and farm manures are not yet dreamed of by the owners of Illinois lands.

There are cultivated soils in the state which contain in the plowed soil only $5 worth of phosphorus per acre, and the subsoil is no richer. That the productive capacity of these soils is limited by their low phosphorus content is beyond question. That it could be doubled by doubling the phosphorus content, seems highly probable. That the average yield of corn on Illinois soils can be profitably increased from thirty-seven bushels to seventy-five bushels per acre seems entirely possible.

But what is needed? First, the careful use of farm manure, and, in addition to that, perhaps a ton or two of lime or limestone once in ten years, a generous use of phosphorus at a cost of a few cents per bushel of corn, and, ultimately, it may be, a cent or two more per bushel of corn for potassium, and then a liberal use of the element nitrogen which everywhere rests upon the surface of the earth in inexhaustible quantities.

The Biggest Farm in the Southwest

The Oklahomans claim to have the largest farm in the southwest. It is the 101 ranch in the Ponca reservation and is so big that it is necessary to plant several varieties of wheat in it—one of which ripens several days later than the other—in order that all of them may be harvested at their prime. On this farm the wheat fields are of 1,000 acres each, the cattle pastures are of 1,000 to 1,200 acres each and pasture 6,000 head annually, the corn rows are one and a half miles long, requiring 500 mules and 300 men to haul in the crop, and it takes thirty self-binders three weeks to cut the wheat crop and a dozen or more steam threshers forty days to thresh it. There are 50,000 acres in the ranch.—Kansas City Journal.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Dana, Estes & Co., 212 Summer st., Boston:

Whitewash, by Ethel Watts Mumford, is a novel whose opening scenes are in France, the remainder in New York society. It is a dashing and readable story.

The latest novel written by Anna Robeson Brown is The Millionaire's Son, a story in which its author draws a contrast between the literary life and the money-getting, society life, with the scales tipped in favor of literature.

"The Widow," of Town Topics editorial staff, otherwise Teresa Dean, has been south to make a study of the negro question and southern conditions. The result of her observations is told in a series of letters collected under the title, The Widow in the South. Smart Set Publishing Co., New York.

"Are these things in themselves?" is the question discussed by Dr. Paul Carus in his new volume, entitled The Surd of Metaphysics. The volume, small as it is, contains much that is important and valuable to the intelligent thinker. Open Court Publishing Company Chicago.

Old New England neighborhoods, the majority of which may now be reached by the trolley, have been described and pictured in a large volume by Katherine M. Abbott, under the title, Old Paths and Legends of New England. Its numerous illustrations are excellent. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

The Castle of Twilight is an historical novel by Margaret Horton Potter, timed in the early fourteenth century. Its excellent descriptions of the manners and people of the time give to the book a value and interest aside from its entertaining qualities as fiction. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The Fortunes of Fifi is a lively comedy of Parisian life in the days of Napoleon I, by Molly Elliot Sewell, and a very sparkling little production it is. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

A second edition of the essays published under the title of Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School by Ernest DeWitt Burton and Shailer Matthews professors in the University of Chicago, has just been issued. Every Sunday school teacher should have it. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Bear i Have Met—and Others, is a collection of bear stories, true and otherwise, related by Allen Kelly, the man who captured Monarch, the largest grizzly in captivity, and now one of the attractions in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Published by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.

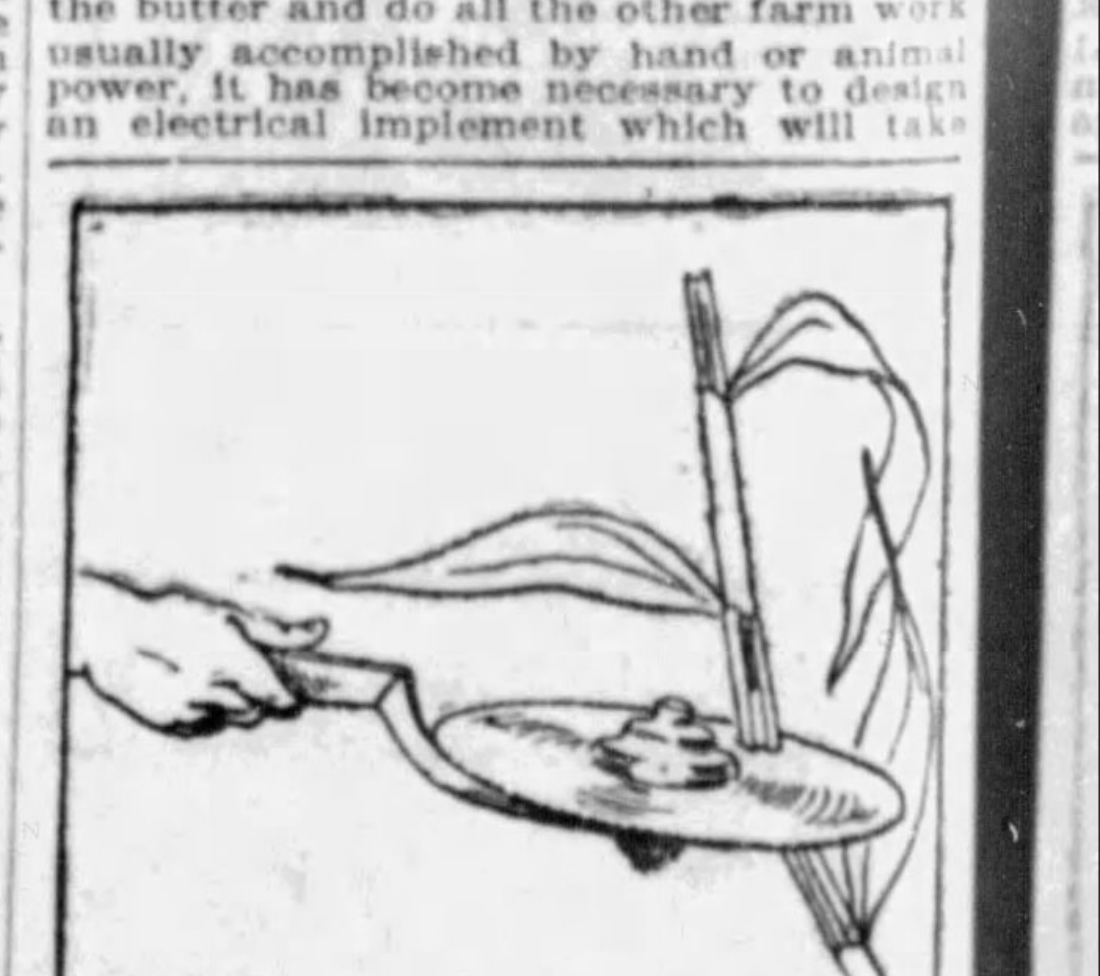
Innocent Industries is an amusing volume, the title of which is explained as belonging to kindergarten tales for industrious infants. Oscar Von Gottschalck is its author. By means of illustrations covering nearly the whole page, with only room for a few explanatory lines at its foot, the growing and preparing for public use of sugar, cotton, flour, tobacco, wool, paper, coal oil and wood are facetiously but truly described. R. H. Russell, 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Technique of Musical Expression, by Albert Gerard-Thiers, is a text-book for singers, containing rules and explanations guiding the singer to an artistic interpretation of songs. The Theodore Rebla Publishing Co., New York.

The California Promotion committee has collected in a pretty volume the various addresses given by President Roosevelt during his tour in California. It is not necessary to say that they are full of patriotism and strong utterances upon matters that got to make a great nation, for such is the character of all that he says. The California Promotion Committee, San Francisco.

Electric Harvesting Saw.

With the advent of the electric current on the farm to run the mowers, reapers, threshing and grinding machines, churn the butter and do all the other farm work usually accomplished by hand or animal power, it has become necessary to design an electrical implement which will take the place of the sickle and knife, which have for so long served to cut the stalks of corn, sugar cane and similar heavy growths. The implement is already at hand, and all that is necessary is to fit it with the power conducting wire, turn on the current and set it to work. In our picture we show one of these new stalk cutters at work, this being the invention of a man in far away Australia who has, however, already taken the precaution to have it patented in the United States. As the work done by this saw is comparatively light, and the lost momentum can be quickly recovered, it is only necessary to supply a very small motor to drive the cutter, and this is located directly on the shaft on which the saw revolves. In this case the field magnets are stationary and secured to the handle directly beneath the saw, while the armatures are clamped to the saw and in their revolution under the action of the current in the magnets they carry the saw around its central axis at a high rate of speed. The laborer has then but to connect the implement with the switches provided at intervals along the sides of the field, start the motor running and present the saw to the stalks, using little force to sever even the heaviest growths of cane or corn.



The circular collar holds its own, but there are innovations. Some of the deepest have a shoulder seam, the fronts pleated into that of the dress, so that it spreads out over the arm in a shawl-like fashion.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Jesse's Sons.

In The Blade of August 20, you are asked by W. D. R., Chucky City, Tenn., to give your opinion as to how many sons Jesse had. In your answer you say there is no need of forming an opinion, giving him the two references: 1st, Samuel xvi., 10, 11, and xvii, 12. I will admit these two statements, but would like to know what you're going to do with the reference 1st Chronicles, ii, 13, 14, 15, giving Jesse seven sons?—O. C. M., St. Jospeh, Mo.

We get weary of questions like that of W. D. R., and the above, because they are valueless to any one. It makes no difference to anybody whether Jesse had seven or eight sons. It involves no point of doctrine. We marvel that any one can worry over such trivial points.

Manifestly the statements in Samuel and in Chronicles are not both true. One is an error. Naturally it would be assumed that Chronicles is less correct than the older book; for the two books of Chronicles are a record made either by Ezra, or under his direction, after the return from the Babylonian captivity. The Septuagint was a translation made of the Old Testament from Hebrew into Greek, for the benefit of the nearly one million Jews who lived in Alexandria. Greek was the language of the people of that city, and the young Jews knew the Greek, but had lost the knowledge of Hebrew. In the Septuagint, the books of Chronicles are called Paralipomena, which is Greek for "things left out." It was well understood to mean that these books are supplementary to the older record in Samuel and Kings.

It is useless to guess at the reason for the enumeration of but seven sons of Jesse in the passage you mention. One of the sons may have died without children, and therefore was omitted; but no one knows, nor does it matter. Or, it might well happen that, in the hundreds of years since the writing of Samuel, that the facts had been lost. Errors of this sort are found elsewhere in the Bible. For instance, John's words about baptizing with the Holy Spirit and fire are told differently in the gospels; two of them omit fire. See answer in Bureau of Sept. 16, headed "A Doctrinal Question." Take, for another instance, the number of women at the sepulchre on the morning of the resurrection, Matthew xxviii, 1, says there were two; Mark xvi, 9, says there was one; Luke says there were more than three, in xxiv, 10. Read also from xxiii, 54, on to that verse, John xx, 1, says there was but one. There is no way of ascertaining the exact truth as to this, but it is of no real importance whether there was but one, or were a half-dozen. Any intelligent reader of the Bible can cite you other instances where there is a disagreement as to facts.

Phosphorescence.

Seeing in your Question Bureau questions and answers pertaining to phosphorescent animals and phosphoresence in wood, I would like to learn through your columns the cause of this phosphorescent light in all forms.—A. F., Herrick, Ill.

We thought we had made it plain that the cause of phosphorescence in animals, plants and decayed wood is not fully known. That is the fact. You must remember that modern scientific research is hardly more than a century old. In fact, more has been discovered within the last half-century than man ever acquired in all the thousands of years of his existence on earth. Remember that it is comparatively few men who are able to devote their lives and energies to scientific research, and that the rest of us, instead of trying, in our absolute ignorance, to formulate reasons for phenomena not yet understood, should simply be content to await the results of scientific work.

It may be that the astonishing new discoveries regarding radio-activity, as shown by the action of X-rays in the Crookes tube, and the peculiar properties of radium and polonium, will throw light on the causes of phosphorescence. The glow of radium is a phosphorescence, and it may be that the phosphorescence of organic substances and living things are due to a similar cause. However, as we said before, this must wait until someone makes a rigid and exhaustive scientific examination of the matter. At present there is nothing positive known.

The Chrysanthemum.

A week or two ago you seemed to imply that the florist's chrysanthemum might have been developed from the ox eye daisy (chrysanthemum leucanthemum), which is not the case. There are a lot of chrysanthemums and those of the catalogues are derived from the C. sinensis, a native of eastern Asia, China, Japan, etc., a very different plant from the ox eye daisy. Flowers are made double by sowing them in large numbers in rich soil and giving good culture; then a careful search may show a flower here and there which inclines to increase the size or number of its petals. These plants are marked and the seed they bear is sown and selected again and so on until the size and form desired is obtained. But if these flowers are left to self sow and care for themselves, they go back to the primitive form in a few years as you may see any day in the case of hollyhocks, marigolds and others. Or, nearly allied species are hybridized, the plants arising from his mixture often being different from either parent, and once started on such a career of variations, so to say, there is no end to the tints (within certain limits in this family or that) or forms or sizes that may be produced.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Egypt.

W. N. P., Weeksville, N. C.: You should have taken more care in writing your question. As it is, we really do not know what it is you wish to ask about Egypt. Here are some facts, on which you can rely; and if there is anything additional you wish to know, ask the question clearly and we will be glad to answer, if possible:

Egypt contains about 400,000 square miles, but of this nearly all is desert and uninhabitable. The cultivated lands is all in the narrow valley of the Nile, and extends only as far as the Nile covers in its annual inundation, and land that can be artificially irrigated from the river. This with the broad plain of the Nile delta, gives only about 12,000 square miles which are habitable.

Scientific explorers in recent years have found the remains of the primitive inhabitants of the Nile valley. The earliest known king of Egypt was Menes, who reigned something like 5,000 years before Christ, or almost 7,000 years ago. The country increased in civilization and power through the centuries, and was in the height of its glory under the nineteenth dynasty, under the kings Rameses I and II and Menephtah, son of Rameses II and believed to be the Pharaoh of Exodus.

The temples and tombs were sculptured and painted with the histories of the conquests of the Egyptian kings, and with pictures showing the manners and customs of the people. There are such inscriptions at least 4,500 years before Christ, and so on down through the long succession of dynasties of her kings.

The Persians conquered Egypt in 527 B. C., Alexander the Great conquered it in 332 B. C., and the Romans took it after 31 B. C. The Arabs conquered it in A. D. 641.

Sir John Mandeville.

How did the descriptions of India and Cathay in Sir John Mandeville's "Travels" affect exploration? Was Mandeville a mythical person? If so, who wrote the book of travels?—L. E. M., Macon, O.

Sir John Maundeville, or Mandeville, as it is more commonly spelled, was a real person. He was born about 1300 in England, and died in 1372. He was well versed in theology, natural philosophy and medicine, and practiced as a physician. In 1322 he proceeded to the east, visited the "holy places" of Palestine by favor of the sultan of Egypt and traveled in Armenia, Persia, India, Tartary and northern China (Cathay). He returned to England about 1355 and wrote a narrative of his travels, which he dedicated to Edward III. The work is a singular mixture of fact and fable, a monument at once of the author's candor and credulity. There is a cheap 25-cent edition of the book on the market now. We doubt if his book materially affected exploration. The desire for greater knowledge of the east and of establishing trade, grew out of the crusades, as probably did Mandeville's travels.

Grass of Parnassus.

Editor Question Bureau: In The Blade for Sept. 10 you say to "Student," Winton, Mo.: "There is no kind of grass so called." True, but the Parnassia palustris of the family of the Droseras (Droseraceae) is called Grass of Parnassus, and is the plant "Student" means. It grows in wet places, both leaves and flower stems rising directly from the root and not far from a foot high. The flowers, which appear in the later summer, are cream colored, an inch or more across and looking upward. The plant is not poisonous. It is found in both Europe and America. It is fabled to have originated on Mt. Parnassus because of its beauty, and its name is derived from this notion.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Boston Tea Party.

About 70 years ago I heard an old revolutionary soldier say that he was a member of the famous Boston tea party. Will The Blade explain the causes that led to the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor?—S. P., Corbin, Mont.

From 1761 onward, the American colonists resisted various acts of the British government which they claimed were unconstitutional. The first of these was the law authorizing customs officers to use general search warrants (writs of assistance) to enable them to enter houses and stores and search for articles smuggled into the colonies. This was followed by the stamp act, passed in 1765, requiring stamps to be applied to all legal written instruments, in order to make them valid. These stamps were from one shilling upward. This act met with such opposition that soldiers were sent from England to aid in its enforcement. Finally, the opposition grew so strong that parliament repealed the stamp act in 1766. But in 1767 it passed another act, imposing duties on paper, glass, tea, and some other articles imported into the colonies. This led to a renewal of the opposition of the colonists, who claimed they could not legally be taxed by a legislative body in which they were not represented. Boston was the foremost in this opposition, and soldiers were sent there under Gen. Gage, March 5, 1770. A collision took place between them and a mob, in which three of the latter were killed and eight wounded. This was called the "Boston massacre." The merchants agreed not to import the articles taxed. In April, 1770, parliament removed all the duties except threepence (six cents) per pound on tea. This did not satisfy the Americans, who did not object to the amount of the tax, but to being taxed without representation; and combinations were formed against the importation and use of tea, and measures were taken to prevent its being landed or sold. At Boston, on the evening of December 13, 1773, a band of men disguised as Indians went on board three tea ships, recently arrived from England, took out the chests and emptied the tea into the water. This was the "Boston Tea Party."

Force of Explosives.

Please state through your paper the exact difference in the explosive action of powder and dynamite. Is the force of each the same in all directions, or is that of dynamite mostly downward?—L. C. E., Indianapolis, Ind.

The explosion of any explosive is caused by the rapid change, through combustion of the explosive solid or liquid, into gases, which naturally occupy a vastly greater space than that of the solid or liquid explosive. The force of the explosion, aside from the quantity of the explosive, is in proportion to the rapidity with which it is changed into gas. In dynamite and other high explosives this change is vastly quicker than with gunpowder. In firing large guns, the powder has to be made "slow-burning," for if it changed into gas all at once it would burst the gun before the ball got out of the muzzle. The idea is to have the force of the explosive increase from the time the ball starts until it leaves the gun. It is the popular impression that dynamite and other high explosives exert more force downward than in any other direction, but it is a fallacy. The force is exerted equally in every direction, and when the shattering is greater downward, there is always something in the conditions to which it is due. For instance, if dynamite is exploded on top of a bowlder, it will shatter it. But this is because the explosion is so sudden that the rock shatters before the elastic air yeilds to the suddenly liberated volume of gas.

Revolution of the Heavens.

Does the dipper, or great bear, revolve around the pole star every twenty-four hours?—J. L., Milton, Ore.

The revolution of the earth on its axis once every 24 hours makes the stars appear to make the entire circuit of the heavens every 24 hours. As the earth's axis is inclined 23½ degrees to the plane of its orbit, the stars located not farther than 23½ degrees from the north and the south poles do not set, but appear to circle around the point in the heavens directly over the pole. All the stars around the north pole, including the Great Dipper, appear to circle around the north pole of the heavens. The polar star itself is not directly over the north pole, and it seems to make a small circle about the heavenly pole. If you will go out any clear night just after dark, and locate the position of the Dipper, or of any other star near the pole, with reference to a tree or house, and then make the same observation each hour until 10 o'clock, this apparent motion will be very clear.

Bankers in Congress.

Editor Blade: I am one of those who derive much entertainment and instruction from your Question Bureau. The answer headed "Bankers in Congress," in your issue of September 17 recalls an experience I had while temporarily assisting to edit a Populistic newspaper in 1895. I found the belief that Congress had passed a law prohibiting bankers from becoming members was universal among Populists, and the alleged law was printed in full and kept standing in most of their literature. It figured extensively in their newspapers, and was given in all their almanacs or "compendiums" as official information.

While I was acting as editor of their leading journal a letter reached me requesting an authentic copy of this law, and in reply I handled the question in such a way as to create considerable consternation in the Populist ranks. I stated that such a law, to any one familiar with the great charters underlying our institutions, would be an absurdity on its face. Of course Congress never passed such a law, and for the very sufficient reason that it has no authority to do so. The qualifications for membership of Congress are fixed by the Constitution itself, and Congress can neither add to nor take therefrom. If they had such power and chose to exercise it, it is only a question of time when the representatives of one class alone would sit in Congress. For, if they could exclude bankers, they could also exclude editors, farmers, merchants, and so forth. In other words, if one particular class—lawyers, for instance—once get a majority, they could retain it indefinitely by passing a law expressly excluding all others.

It will be manifest from the above that the only way bankers could be excluded from Congress is by a constitutional amendment; and an effort to do this in 1793 is what started the foundations for the myth which, after the lapse of a century, still retains its vigor. The Senate Journal of the winter of 1793-4 gives the history of the resolution to amend the Constitution. It was a copy of this resolution, duly changed and perverted to suit the exigencies of Greenback and Populistic argument, that appeared in Willing's book and the Populistic press as a "law" signed by George Washington. The resolution soon came to death in the Senate, never reached the House, and, of course, was not signed by President Washington. Had it passed both houses and been ratified by three-fourths of the states, it would now be a part of the Constitution, but still not a "law" in the sense that The Blade's correspondent is using that term. Mythical and legendary beliefs, when once firmly fixed, are very hard to exterminate; but it would seem that it might be possible to eradicate this particular falsehood by inculcating familiarity with the Constitution under which we live and by virtue of which alone we have an organized government.—C. X. M., Indianapolis, Ind.

We are extremely obliged for the above. A number of these falsehoods still are believed by many—notably the forgery of Lincoln's words concerning the power of money. Lincoln never wrote or uttered them.

St. Patrick.

Was St. Patrick an Irishman? Where was he born, and did he belong to the Catholic church?—D. J. M., Aurora, West Virginia.

No, he was not an Irishman. There is some doubt as to the place of his birth. It was either in northern France, near the present city of Boulogne, or near Dumbarton, Scotland. Two dates are given for his birth—A. D. 377 and 372, the latter the more probable. His original name was Succath, for at that time people had no surnames. Later he was called in Latin Patricius, from which Patrick has been derived. In his 16th year he was seized by a band of pirates and sold to slavery in Ireland. After six years he escaped to France and became a monk. Pope Celestine, in A. D. 431, sent him, as a missionary, to the Irish people, who were pagans. He was very successful, and spent the remainder of his life in Ireland. He died in 460 or 493.

Locks on Panama Canal.

Not a few believe that the water in the Pacific ocean is higher than the Atlantic, and the locks in that much talked of canal are to keep the water from rushing through. Please explain the use and capacity of the locks.—W. A., Gordon, Neb.

Why do those people you speak of believe so palpable an error? It ought to be plain to any one who will think a moment that water seeks its level, and as all the oceans are part of one body of water, the level is the same. At low tide the level is the same on both sides of the isthmus.

There is, however, a difference in the tides on the two sides of the isthmus of Panama. On the Atlantic side the difference between high and low tide is about ten feet and about twice as high on the Pacific side; so that, were a canal possible at the sea-level, guard-locks would be needed to prevent the tide rushing through and ruining the canal.

But the proposed Panama canal is not to be built at the sea-level. It would be too great a task to cut entirely through the mountain backbone of the isthmus. It is to have four locks on each side. The stretch of canal at the summit, which will be several miles long, will be 68 feet above the mean sea-level. The locks are to let vessels up and down, of course.

Sarah Bernhardt.

Who and what was Sarah Bernhardt, and what was her religion?—A. P. G., Harbor Creek, Pa.

Sarah Bernhardt is still living, hence your use of "was" is incorrect. She is the most renowned French actress of the age, and at present manager of the Theatre de la Renaissance, Paris. She was born in Paris, October 22, 1845, and it the widow of M. Jacques Damala.

We do not know what her religion may be, nor if she professes any. Probably she is a Catholic, as that is the state church in France. You should never inquire about anyone's religion; it is now considered a mark of poor breeding. In this age of the world, religious opinions are deemed a persons own private business, and hence it is impolite to make any such inquiries.

Positions at St. Louis Exposition.

Is there an exposition guard for guarding all world's fair property at St. Louis? Do they have to stand an examination for the exposition? Who would be the right authorities to apply to for a place?—O. S., Pennsylvania.

This is not an employment bureau. Questions about getting places of employment should not be sent to us. We are not informed as to the matters about which the above letter inquires. We should have to write to St. Louis to find out, and persons who wish to try for employment there should write there themselves.

There are many departments and divisions in the St. Louis exposition, and a number of men have charge of them. Appointments to subordinate places will be mainly through these heads of departments. If a letter stating what kind of work is wanted is sent to the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., it will doubtless be submitted to the proper subordinates and be answered, if postage stamps are enclosed.

Origin of Names.

Will you please explain to us where and how our different names were taken.—H. R. S., New Market, Iowa.

Originally persons had but one name, and that was generally descriptive. All names originally had a meaning, though this is forgotten in many cases. Perhaps a majority of the human family to-day have each but a single name, for surnames are a modern invention. Then came a time when there were several individuals of the same name in every community, and it became a matter of convenience in distinguishing them to add another name. Thus there might be several Sams among the boys of the different families. They would be distinguished as Sam, Jack's son, or Sam, Will's son or Sam, Tom's son, and so on. Thus the surnames Jackson, Johnson, Wilson, and Thompson would originate. Many surnames are from occupations. There might be a number of Johns in a community, who would be distinguished as John the miller, John the shepherd, John the weaver, John the archer or bow-man, John the baker, and so on. Thus originated the surnames Miller, Shepherd, Weaver, Archer, Bowman, Baker, etc. Some surnames are from localities. A man may be called Tom Lane, because he lived in a lane; Tom atten ash, whose hut was near an ashtree, and the Saxon "atten ash" eventually became the name Nash. Some surnames were given in mockery, as Prince, King, Priest, and so on; some from the color of the hair or complexion, as White, Black, Brown, Redd, Gray, etc. There have been many large books written on this subject, and it would take dozens to give the origin and meaning of all names.

Formation of Diamonds.

Will you please explain how the diamond is produced and deposited in the mines?—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

That is something nobody knows, and no satisfactory theory has ever been advanced. Heat and pressure are certainly factors in their production; for Prof. Moissan, of Paris, has succeeded in making diamonds in the heat of the electric furnace, under great pressure. They are extremely small, requiring a magnifying glass to examine them; but they are true diamonds, crystallized in the form of all diamonds, and chemical analysis shows them to be diamonds.

As to the theory you mention, it is absolutely worthless, disproved by Moissan's researches, and we can not waste space in adding to the errors current among the unscientific.

The Phoenicians.

Please use as much space as possible in giving me a sketch of the Phoenicians. What and where was their origin? With what countries did they carry on their commerce?—G. C. N., Scallton, Pa.

To give anything like a history of the Phoenicians would require a volume. The country of Phoenicia occupied the eastern shore of the Mediterranean from Mount Carmel northward to near Aradus. It was about 180 miles long, and from 10 to 12 miles broad—occupying the lowland between the hill country and the sea.

The Phoenicians dwelt here at the earliest dawn of recorded history, but they always considered themselves as colonists, claiming their original home was on the coasts of Persia and Arabia, on the Indian ocean. They were the traders of the ancient world, and they traded wherever trade was profitable. They knew the sea route to England, where they went to obtain tin, mined in Cornwall. They traded on the Red Sea, as is evident from Solomon's agreement with them, by which he permitted the Phoenicians of Tyre to have docks and build ships at Ezion-geber, on the Red Sea, on condition that his sailors and vessels might have the benefit of their experience.

They traded with Egypt and with the countries of Europe adjacent to the Mediterranean. In fact, they did the sea-carrying business for the ancient world. Their wide commerce, and contact with other and distant nations, gave them a higher degree of civilization than the neighboring nations. They were the inventors of the alphabet, it is claimed. They spread all along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and erected other nationalities than those of the old Phoenician capitals, Tyre and Sidon.

The Earth's Convexity.

On observing a vessel coming in from the sea, the topmast is the first to be seen, said to be from the fact of the convex surface of the earth. If the hull of the vessel is invisible from this fact, why is it that it can be seen to the water line by a good telescope at the same time?—J. W. F., Fairweather, Ill.

You are mistaken as to the fact. When a vessel is "hull down" out at sea, the telescope does not show the hull. The writer knows this to be a fact from his own experience on the Great Lakes. Dozens of times he has watched vessels so far away that only their masts were visible. The telescope only made the masts and rigging more distinct, but did not show the hull.

Stone Shovels.

Editor Blade: I see in your valuable paper of August 30, 1903, a description of a shovel plow found by a farmer fifteen miles from Galena, Ill. I can beat it. I found a stone plow, similar in every respect to our modern plow, with point, share, etc.; will turn a four-inch furrow. I value it as an Indian relic. It was found in a field near Cupola station, on the Delaware and Lackawanna road.—J. S., Cupola, Pa.

Atlantic Liners.

T. H. H., Butler, Ind.: We have no complete list of all the steamships in the world, and hence can not answer in detail. Here are some of the largest of Atlantic liners:

Campania and Lucania, of the Cunard line, owned in Great Britain, each 12,950 gross tonnage, 30,000 horse power, each 620 feet long, 65 feet wide, 43 feet deep.

La Lorraine and La Savoie, of the French line, owned in France, 15,000 gross tons each, 22,000 horse power, each 580 feet long, 60 broad, 40 deep.

Of the North German Lloyd line, owned in Germany, the Kronprinz Wilhelm is of 15,000 gross tons, 33,000 horse power, 663 feet long, 66 wide, 43 deep.

Of the White Star line, owned in England, the Celtic is of 20,904 gross tons, 13,000 horse power, 700 feet long, 75 wide and 49 deep. Her sister vessel, the Cedric, is of the same dimensions, and of 21,400 gross tons.

When He Rested.

I was interested in the answer to the question about the Origin of Man. I think it sensible. But when was that long period of thousands of years that God rested after creating the world and all that is in it? Will the minister please answer?—W. E. H., Lyons, O.

That minister says: "God is still 'resting,' to use the Biblical figure of speech. The time that has elapsed since man came upon the earth is but short compared with the vast cycles of the past geologic ages. Let me say that the statement that God 'rested' is absurd if stated as a fact; hence it must be deemed a mere figure of speech. We can not conceive of God as getting tired, as man does. Therefore He has no need of rest."

Don't Ask Us!

Some years ago, I am almost certain it was in the latter part of the year 1896, you published in The Weekly Blade a poem commencing "He was just a common sinner, He would buy a tramp a dinner," etc., and went on to recite numerous good qualities in the man, and rounded up by his death and the pious deacon saying, "He knew the devil got him, for he never had united with the church," or words to that effect. I am very anxious to secure the poem and if you could send me a copy I should be very grateful.—A. C. H., Clarion, Pa.

We have long ago abandoned the waste of time involved in searching in the files for a given article or news item, unless the exact date of the paper containing it can be given. Then, if you will but consider, there is no way we could furnish you with the poem unless we should copy it out of the files; and you certainly would not ask us to go to that trouble. We do not reprint poems that have once appeared in The Blade for this reason: There is a constant stream of such requests. Some 18 years ago we printed a poem, a half column long, called "The Church and the World." It was called for again and again, and we reprinted it four times in two years, but still came requests for it. Meantime, subscribers wrote in protesting against printing the same thing over and over, so we abandoned the practice. If you see a good thing in The Blade, cut it out and preserve it.

M. A., Springfield, Mo.: The above answers your case as well. Had the poem been in a number in the fall of 1902, we might have found a back number to send you, for we happen to have a few; but 1892 is too far back. As a rule we have no back numbers further than about six months.

Great Wall of China.

Please give through your valued paper a history of the building of the great wall of China. In what year was it commenced and how long in building? How many persons were engaged in the work? What are the dimensions of the wall? What was the main object to be accomplished by building it?—A. T. B., Central City, Ia.

The Great Wall of China is the most gigantic work of defense ever constructed by man. It was built about 215 B. C. With its windings it has a length of 1,250 to 1,500 miles. In some places it is a simple rampant of earth and stones, at others of stone on a solid foundation of [illegible] the eastern section has a henght of 15 to 30 feet, and is so thick that six horsemen may ride abreast on the top. There are brick towers upon it at different intervals, about 40 feet high.

Civil War Veterans.

What is the estimated number of old federal soldiers of the civil war? How many were there in 1865?—C. H. T., Ethel, Tenn.

The annual report of Commissioner Ware gives the number of pensioners of the civil war, excluding widows and children, as 703,456. He estimates that there are 200,000 unpensioned veterans of that war, not counting deserters. That makes a total of about 900,000 now living. Of the 2,772,408 men on the army rolls during the civil war, 61,362 were killed in battle, 34,773 died soon after receiving wounds in battle, and 183,287 died of disease during the war. Before the war ended 223,535 men had been discharged as disabled by wounds or disease.

Miscellaneous.

F. L., Windsor, O.: We do not know, and cannot publish requests for addresses, as that is advertising.

O. I. H., Zumbrota, Minn.: President Lincoln never went to Brooklyn to spend a night in prayer with Henry Ward Beecher.

J. B. D., Lupton, Ill.: The report of the dead letter office will be printed next December. Ask your congressman to send you a copy.

J. S., Union Ridge, W. V.: We have no means of knowing. The cost of making sewing machines is a private business matter, which the campanies do ont make public.

C. A. N., Oil Field, Ill.: We will not publish any answers regarding criminals like Jesse James. We advise you to read better lierature than such things.

A. M., Towanda, Pa.: We don't know which story is correct. Both have been circulated in the newspapers. Besides, of what possible interest is it to anyone but the men concerned?

W. H. W., Rio Vista, Tex.: We have nothing that gives the origin of the Primitive Baptist sect. The oldest sects of Christianity are the Greek, the Coptic and the Roman Catholic churches. They all had their origin in the primitive church.

G. B .B., Johnson, Va.: The only way to determine whether it is a pearl is to take or send it to some dealer in a large city. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give addresses, as you will see by the rules above. We have no idea of its value.

A. T. B., Central City, Iowa: There is no such thing as a mermaid, with human body and fish's tail. The dried ones seen in shows are fakes, made in China and Japan, by joining the head and upper part of the body of a small monkey to the body of a fish.

J. L. T., Salmon Lake, Quebec: Your stone is probably a bit of graphitoidal granite, a rock described as follows in a geological work: "The plates and imperfect skeleton crystals of quartz are scattered through the masses of cleaable orthoclase, so that a fragment showing the ends of these plates presents the appearance of letters or heiroglyphics." Of course the resemblance of letters is merely accidental.

Coffee Jelly.

A hot cup of coffee is undoubtedly a powerful stimulant, enabling both mental and physical fatigue to be borne. But coffee disagrees with many persons, disturbing their stomachs by interference with the digestion. For this class the London Lancet suggests the use of coffee jelly, which is equally pleasant; it assuages thirst and neutralizes excessive acidity of the stomach.

Wonderful Mrs. LaFollette.

Mrs. La Follette, wife of the governor of Wisconsin, has set a hard pace for the campers at Lake Kengonsa, where the family has been spending the summer in a cottage for the last two years. Mrs. La Follette is an enthusiastic dress reformer and physical culturist. Her program is to get up between 5 and 6 in the morning, then to take a two-mile run—not walk, but actual run—after which follows a plunge in the lake, all before breakfast. Sometimes she adds to this program a long walk, and the other morning she led a party of enthusiastic pedestrians to Stoughton and back, a distance of seven miles, in which she completely outwalked the other members of the party.

Condensed History.

The London Daily Mail publishes a Short History of the South African war that may be read in a minute, but is not likely to be forgotten in years. Here is the whole story:

Length of War	2¼ Years
Cost of War	$1,114,870,000
British Forces	380,577
Boer Forces	89,375
British Casualities:	
Killed or Died of Wounds	8,590
Died of Disease	13,352
Invalided and Missing	75,535
Total	97,477
Boer Casualties	69,000

The Mail's history includes all the preceding statistics save only the Boer casualties, which the Commercial finds in another authority and takes the liberty of appending. The statement is a monument to the cost of modern warfare and the extraordinary fighting capacity of the Boers.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

LAND BARGAINS!

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and other sections of the great Southwest offer the most flattering inducements to homeseekers and investors. The influx of immigration is rapidly advancing values, so now is the time to take advantage of your opportunity.

Special railroad rates and guides to conduct you over the field without charge will be furnished.

If you want to know where these opportunities are, and how to reach them, address

R. S. LEMON, Secretary.

FRISCO SYSTEM, IMMIGRATION BUREAU

ST. LOUIS, MO.

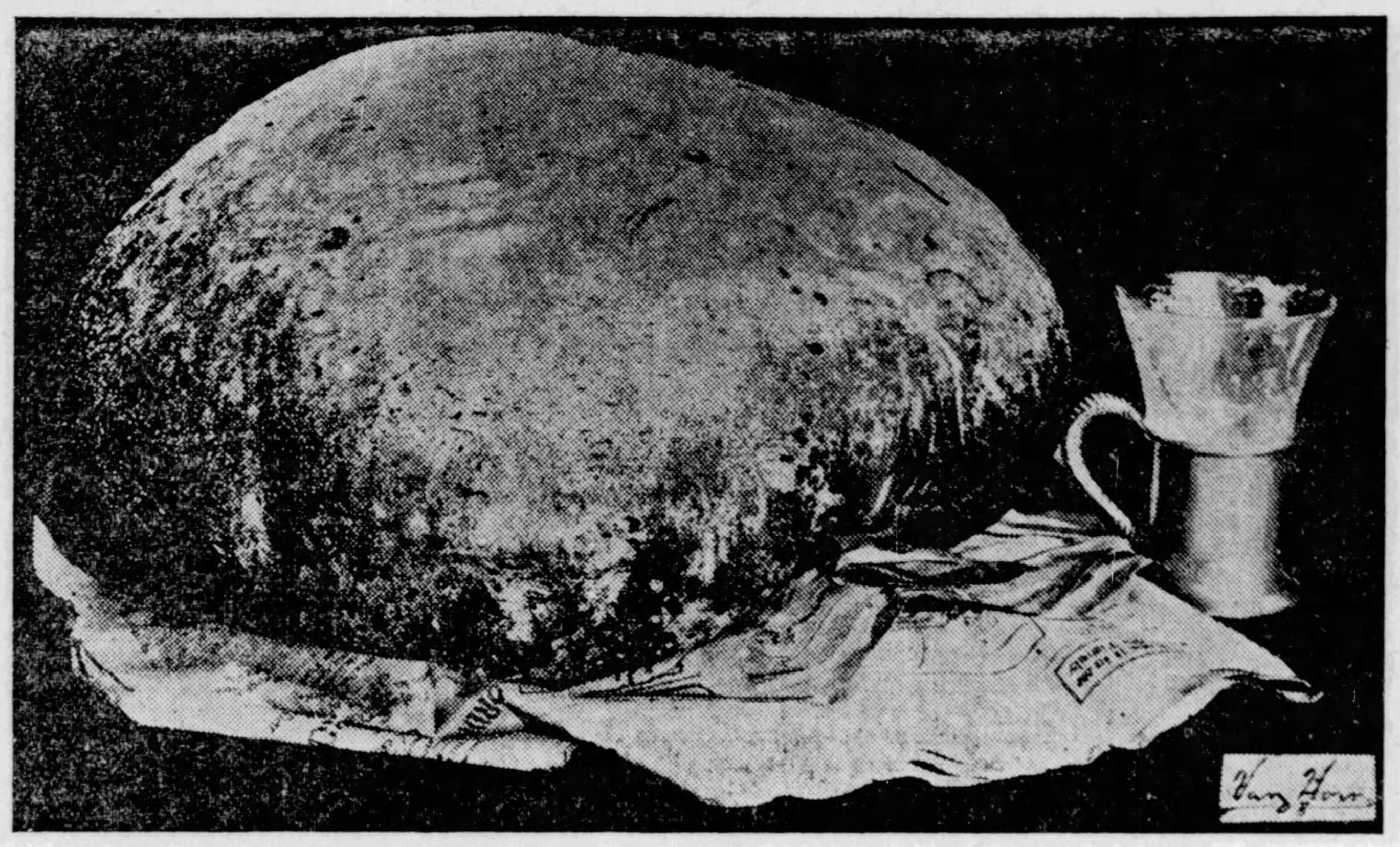
STEEL ROOFING.

Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets two feet wide, six feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. We furnish nails free and paint roofing, two sides. Comes either flat corrugated or "V" crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points in U. S. east of Mississippi River and north of Ohio River at $2.25 PER SQUARE. Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet. Write for Free Catalogue No. 297 on material bought from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

Giant Puff Ball

FOUND NEAR TOLEDO.

In the accompanying illustration is shown what is perhaps the largest puff-ball ever seen in Ohio. It was found near Toledo along the Pennsylvania railroad, and has been on exhibition at Hasting's drug store on Monroe street. It has since been given by Mr. Hastings to the Central High school for its botanical collection.



PICTURE OF THE MONSTER FUNGI.

It measures nineteen inches in diameter, four feet six inches in circumference, and weighs seven and one-half pounds. Some idea of its immense size may be gained by comparing it with the common soda water glass shown in the photograph. Prof. Holt, of the High school, who makes a special study of fungi, knows of only one other puff-ball that approaches this one in size. That is one in the museum of the University of Cornell, which has a diameter of eighteen inches.

The botanical name for this genus of fungi is Lycoperdon giganteum. Being of the same species of plant life as the mushroom, it has a quick growth, having been known to enlarge in diameter in a single night from one inch to one foot. It is found in the spring and fall and grows best in sandy soil, just after hard rains. It is usually seen in pasture fields and beside roads that are little traveled. In England it is met with more frequently than in America.

As an edible many people say that it is easily digested and surpasses in taste any omelet that was ever made. It can be prepared in various ways for the table, stewed, fried in butter, or dipped in egg, after being sliced, then rolled in cracker crumbs and fried like an egg plant. It only serves as an article of food while it retains its fleshy appearance.

After the puff-ball becomes dark colored and dry inside it is no longer fit to be used as food. The interior of a dry puff-ball is a mass of threads and minute spores which escape on the slightest disturbance, hence the name puff-ball. When mature enough to emit spores it should be handled with caution; serious consequences have followed the accidental inhalation of the dust-like particles. Although when properly applied these same spores will stop a nose-bleed very efficiently. The fumes of the dry puff-ball when burnt have long been known to possess anaesthetic properties.

ST. SERAPHIM.

Something About the Life of the New Russian Saint.

The czar and the czarina and the dowager empress of Russia have returned to St. Petersburg from their visit to Saroff, where the attendance of their majesties at the various religious ceremonies in connection with the canonization of St. Seraphim, the new saint of the Russian church, has been hailed by the Russian press as an act of the highest political wisdom and as a remarkable demonstration of the pious communion of the czar with his orthodox people.

A most profound impression upon the Russian masses is said to have been produced by the participation of the czar and grand dukes in the stately removal of the relics of St. Seraphim from their temporary resting place in one of the churches of the monastery to the new marble tomb in which they are now permanently enshrined in the Uspensky cathedral at Saroff. His majesty and his imperial relatives all assisted in carrying the cedar wood coffin through the vast crowds of kneeling and ecstatic worshipers.

The czar and czarina and the dowager empress were early and late at prayers in the monastery throughout their stay; they partook of the holy communion together with the rest of the congregation and they formed the central group at all the elaborate services, and in the processions of gorgeously apparelled clergy and choristers outside the churches. The rich vestments covered with gold and silver embroidery which were borne by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the bishops, and other priestly dignitaries present, were the gift of the czar for this particular occasion.

The newly created saint was a merchants' son from Kursk, who died some 30 years ago after having led the austere life of a religious recluse at Saroff. Besides ready help given to human kind, tradition says that he used to feed the bears in the adjacent forest, where these animals have ever since been held free from pursuit in consequence. He wore sandals of birch bark, and was noted for the simplicity and purity of his life, which is now contrasted in the newspapers with the imperial and ecclesiastical pomp in the midst of which his remains have just been sanctified. The other principal objects of interest and veneration are a stone, very much worn by the kneeling of the saint at prayers, and a spring from which he drew water, and at which cases of miraculous healing are now said to be of daily occurrence.

Enormous crowds of pilgrims, cripples and sick folk flocked to the monastery for this event from all parts of the empire, even from far-off Siberia, and great numbers had to camp out in the woods. Not a few also of the religious tramps who swarm all over Russia came to join the throng. It is estimated that not less than 300,000 persons were present, and it was a matter of some difficulty to provide a sufficient quantity of food in such an out-of-the-way place as Saroff. The aggregate weight of the votive candles sold to this great concourse of visitors in two days is given as eleven and a half tons. Many perfect cures effected by bathing at the spring, and during the religious services, have been duly authenticated by the police and clergy. The blind have recovered their sight, the lame and paralyzed the use of their limbs, and the deaf and dumb the faculties of speech and hearing. Books on the subject are being distributed throughout the country by the authorities.

Prince Mestchersky and M. Komaroff, in their respective organs of the press, draw a contrast between the great religious ceremony in Russia and the one just performed at Rome, which is, of course, not at all to the advantage of the latter.—London Times.

PASSING OF THE CAVALRY

The statistics of the medical and surgical history of the civil war show a very small percentage of sabre wounds or of bayonet wounds, which shows that the infantry seldom came into contact close enough to permit the use of the bayonet, and that when the cavalry did come into close contact the revolver, rather than the sabre, was the weapon on both sides. Europe, that refused to be taught by the lesson of our civil war that cavalry was obsolete; Europe, that persisted in charging as Murat charged, infantry with cavalry, has at last been converted by the Boer war to a clear understanding, not only that cavalry must be replaced by mounted riflemen, but that mounted riflemen must compose the larger part of an army operating in the open field.

As for the use of automobiles, bicycles, and motorcycles in war to replace the use of the horse, it may be practicable in a very old country like Europe, but in a new country like the United States there is a vast deal of territory where neither the bicycle nor the automobile could take the place of the mounted man. There is some territory which a mounted man could not traverse as swiftly and safely as a man on foot, but over this territory a bicycle could not go, and there are a good many bridlepaths over which a bicycle or an automobile could not pass. In a very rough country, if the bicycle and automobile became badly shattered at a critical time, it would be awkward for the army that trusted to their speed as transmitters of intelligence and as a means of transportation. Of course, in an old, level country traversed by fine roads, as are Germany and France, great use could be made of bicycles and automobiles, but in a rough, new country like the United States, they could hardly be made to replace the horse.—Portland Oregonian.

Russia's Suicides.

Fully 2,500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

The Sunday School

FOR MEN AND A KINGDOM

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 27, Is Quarterly Review.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The history of a nation is the biography of its great men. For three months the hosts of the Sunday schools of the world have been studying the beginnings of the kingdom of Israel, although nominally the studies have been in the lives of four individuals.

The Jews had grown dissatisfied with having only God for their king; they wanted a more tangible form of royalty, with a visible court whose glories they could brag about to neighboring peoples. They had felt keenly their unfashionableness in not having a king, like the other nations, whose inches and prowess would be a source of pride to them. Their faithful leader, Samuel, the prophet and judge, pointed out to them the seriousness of the mistake they contemplated in thus rejecting Jehovah, for the mere sake of being like other people. But they were obdurate, and a king was given to them. The sorrow, shame and strife, which the advent of ths king entailed have been the melancholy theme of more than one lesson during the past quarter.

A Pure Patriot.

The first of the four personalities to be recalled, in reviewing the studies of recent weeks, is the venerable saint and patriot, Samuel. He is the first of the four, in character as well as in point of time. In purity of life, in single-eyed devotion to the glory of Jehovah and the welfare of the people, in self-sacrificing and lofty patriotism, he is without a peer in the history of the Hebrew nation. As a child in the temple he began to serve God, and through all his long career of priest, prophet and judge, he maintained a spotless integrity and an unselfish loyalty to the best interests of his race. Noble as was his youth, his age was even more sublime, for he then presented the spectacle of an old man bending to the new times, and preserving his sweetness of spirit throughout. He alone of all Israel saw the perils of the new order, yet he became no croaker or obstructionist, but resolutely gave himself to the help of the new king and the new kingdom.

A Giant King.

"Long live the king!" shouted the enthusiastic Jews as they beheld the gigantic proportions of the man who was to be their first sovereign. Here was a man to brag about indeed!—head and shoulders above all his fellows. And Saul, awed and modest, overcome by the events that had thronged him since the day he went out to hunt his father's asses, and found, instead, a throne and a crown, was at the time a noble man with royal possibilities. His new experiences had made him spiritually minded, and he was naturally brave; soon he gave the nation proof of the latter fact. So many and striking were his noble qualities that Israel had good reason to congratulate itself on its new king.

With all his inches, Saul proved himself not big enough to be able to stand power. He became afflicted with that common and dangerous malady, self-conceit. His mind began to center more upon Saul and his greatness than on his work or on the king who had appointed him. Even the word of God, as it came by the prophet Samuel, ceased to have its proper authority with him, and he dared to disobey presumptuously in the matter of an ordained sacrifice? That was the first sign of his spiritual decline. Then, for the sake of spoils and glory, he went directly counter to the command of God in the case of Agag, the Amalekite.

That sealed his doom; Jehovah rejected him from his kingly estate, even as he had already rejected himself from his kingly character. Thenceforward the signs of spiritual decline became more marked. Saul's story is the story of a soul losing its religion. His self-centered spirit began to entertain fears for his kingly honor. Jealousy of David followed, ere long breaking out into open hate and persecution.

Even murder was not beneath Saul, so beside his old self had he become, and had his aim been as good as his motive was bad, the nation would have been called upon to mourn the death of David. Hate is the expression of unreason, and it may be said in favor of this vindictive monarch that he had indeed become mad. Only thus can his relentless persecution of David be explained.

The end of Saul was as shameful as his beginning had been noble. He died in the unkingliest manner possible, and with no thought of anything or anybody beyond himself—a suicide. His epitaph might read: "He was not what he might have been. The spirit of selfishness drove from his heart the spirit of God."

An Ideal Friend.

Out of the black mud the beautiful lily lifts its golden heart; evil times and evil men are often the fathers of saints and heroes. Amid the influences of a court fast becoming degenerate there grew to his full height that noble spirit, Prince Jonathan, son of King Saul. He was more royal than his father and the idol of the people. In arms he was a hero; in affection, the ideal friend. His name has been embalmed in speech as the highest type of friend, whose love surpassed the love of woman.

Jonathan is so often overshadowed by his friend David that his own real greatness may easily be overlooked. His courage was equal to that of the slayer of Goliath, and, indeed, it was their likeness in spirit that knit their hearts together as one. The magnanimity of this man, who could take to his heart the one who was to supplant him on a throne, almost passes credulity. Then, too, he was sublime in unselfishness, loving his friend and his friend's honor more than he loved peace or his own life. For love's sake he bore a heavy cross, and it is small wonder that the world looked upon him as a type of that perfect Friend who was one day to bear love's cross and to be crucified upon it.

Shepherd--Singer--Hero.

Although through almost the entire course of this quarter's lessons, Saul has been on the throne, another has been the central figure. It is not always the man who rides at the head of a procession who is the real leader. The big men are not all in the prominent positions; many kings in ability never sit on the thrones of place in this world at all. The greatest of all the Jews, save only his own greater Son, was for the larger part of his early manhood an outcast and a fugitive.

David's is a character upon which the mind delights to dwell. His boyhood, simple, care-free and self-reliant, is an idyll for poets. The shepherd lad, singing upon the hillside, with none to hear save the sheep, was, all unwittingly, preparing himself to become the singer of songs that would inspire countless thousands to worship, to war, to love, to patience and to a living faith in a loving Jehovah.

The modest, generous and noble-hearted youth ere long succeeded to a heritage of war and intrigue and persecution, but throughout it all he maintained his singularly simple and pure character. He followed a straight course for most of the years that stretched between his leaving the sheep and assuming a sceptre. The friends he made and the loyalty he inspired, are the best evidences of his affectionate, courageous and steadfast nature. David unquestionably suffered lapses from his own high standard of conduct. But the trend of his life was Godward, and a life's direction is more important than isolated deeds. His face was toward Jehovah's and his spirit's eager longing at all times was voiced in his own words,

"As the heart panteth after the waterbrooks,
So panteth my soul after thee, O God."

OCCASIONAL VISITORS.

A gentleman having an estate in the Highlands as he was going abroad for some time, advertised the shooting to let, and told his gamekeeper, who was to show the ground, to give it a good character to any one who called to see it.

An Englishman came along, and, inquiring of Donald as to how it was stocked with game, first asked if it had any deer. Donald's reply was:

"Thoosands of them."

"Any grouse?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

"Any partridges?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

"Any woodcock?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

The Englishman, thinking Donald was drawing the long-bow, asked if there were any gorillas. Donald drew himself up.

"Weel, they are no' so plentifu'; they jist come occasionally, noo and agin, like yourself."

Questions.

What is the object in "John D. Rockefeller raises the price of oil?"

Diagram the sentence that Parks has not yet served in Sing Sing.

What case is used when the bank invariably wins all the big bets in faro?

What number is the tune "Hiawatha," singular or plural?—William Johnston in New York World.

Deadly Symptoms.

Hollow Hacking Coughs, Bronchitis, Chronic Tonsilitis, Chronic Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Night Sweats are All Symptoms of the Deadly Consumption.

If You Suffer From Any of the Above Symptoms, I Will Mail You a Large Free Trial Package of My Marvelous Cure—Send Name and Address Today.

If you are suffering from a dry, hacking cough, night sweats intermittent fever, dull headache, shortness of breath on ex-

DR. DERK P. YONKERMAN.

ertion. If you have a chronic sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, tonsilitis or any throat or lung trouble you are in danger of the deadly consumption. Vital statistics of the U. S. show that 65 per cent of all deaths have these deadly symptoms for their primary cause.

I have discovered a marvelous remedy for the quick and positive cure of these deadly symptoms and I send it free, by mail to all who write, in packages sufficiently large to give instant relief and demonstrate the marvelous curative power of the remedy.

Write today to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 3171 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. Send no money, simply your name and address and receive by return mail absolutely free this wonderful discovery that will give you instant relief and do you more good than all the other medicines or changes of climate.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG WIDOW, age 28, with $10,000; lady, 20, $30,000; lady, 25, $15,000; blonde, 18, cash and beautiful farm. I see honorable husbands for these. Confidential. Address Mrs. W., 697 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS that PROTECT Write us for Information

R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY for railway service. For particulars address SHARP'S SCHOOL, Huntington, Ind., State & Jefferson Sts.

HUNTING CASE GENTS OR LADIES SIZE This ELEGANT Watch $3.75 Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARBER & CO., B22, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 654 F St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED. Either Sex. No canvassing. No soliciting. No time from your regular occupation. No one will know you are my representative. No capital, outfit or experience needed. Easy, permanent, honorable and profitable work that can be done at home. Address J. W. KIDD, Key 7008 Ft. Wayne, Ind

MEDICAL.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulating Tablets never fail. Box FREE. H. FRIAR MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES When in need use our Never Failing Monthly Remedy; send for free trial. Olive Drug Co., 33 T Lewis blk, Buffalo

BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

WOMEN! FREE INFORMATION to any lady of a never failing, harmless monthly remedy. A simple home treatment Mrs. C. N. Morton, Sta. 6, Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. Murray Hill Book Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

Ladies: Our harmless Remedy relieves without fail, delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

Free Trial

DEATH TO HAIR—ROOT AND BRANCH

New Discovery by the MISSES BELL.

A Trial Treatment FREE to Any One Afflicted with Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that, too, without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment, to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR" shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent, free of charges, to any lady who will write for it, and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two two-cent stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL.

78 and 80 Fifth Avenue, New York

J. O. PAINE, SOLE AGENT FOR TOLEDO, O.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in October.

About a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the coming subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By October 1st, the 13,000 subscribers expiring during October should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to October subscribers only, and thirty days later the November people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any October subscriber fail, for any reason, to get proposition by October third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before November 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with November subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every October name, and an equal number of new ones.

MR. WRIGHT'S DECISION.

The report of the strike commission, to settle the great anthracite mining trouble, provided that in future controversies there should be a board of conciliation, composed of three members from each side; and if the six could not agree, that an umpire should be appointed by a circuit judge of the third judicial circuit of the United States. There were five cases the board of six could not settle, and application was made to Judge Gray, who named Carroll D. Wright as umpire.

Mr. Wright, who was a member of the strike commission, heard the five cases. Only one of these is of general interest, for in it the miners disputed the right of an employer to discharge an employe. On this point Mr. Wright says: "There can be no doubt that a man has the right to quit the service of his employer whenever he sees fit, with or without giving any cause, provided he gives proper notice, and that the employer has a perfect right to employ and discharge men in accordance with the conditions of his industry; that he is not obliged to give any cause for discharge, but that he should, as in the reverse case, give proper notice. Any other view of the case would result in compelling men to work for an employer when they did not wish to do so, and thus enslave them, while on the other hand it would compel employers to employ men whether they had work for them or not, and whether the men were incompetent or not, and would thus stagnate business and work to the injury of all other employes."

It seems singular that such a truism should need restatement. The right to quit work, either singly or in a mass, is the undoubted right of employes. But any right on one side must have a corresponding right on the other; and the right to discharge is the complementary one to the right to quit work. To compel a man to work for an employer against his will would be grinding tyranny; but it would be quite as tyrannical to compel an employer to keep a man in his employ against his will. Mr. Wright could not have decided otherwise with justice to both parties; and it is to be hoped his decision will check the disposition to dispute this plain principle of justice.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MOVE.

The resignation of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, from the British ministry, marks the second stage in the battle for a radical change in the economic policy of Great Britain. While his letter to Premier Balfour is marked by a tone of sincere friendship, it means that Chamberlain proposes to make the question an issue with the people for a time, unhampered by his holding official position. He believes a dissolution of Parliament inevitable, and that the British voters will be called upon to elect new members of the Commons next year. Probably he hopes to be the leader of the winning forces, and thus reach the summit of every English publicist's ambition—the position of Prime Minister, the potential ruler of the country—for in Great Britain the king reigns, but does not rule.

The program of Mr. Chamberlain is duplex. In its political bearings, it is intended to more firmly unite the British colonies throughout the world to the mother country, through a commercial alliance which shall give to trade between the colonies and England substantial preferences against all other countries. To do this, involves the second point in his program—a change in Great Britain's economic system. For more than fifty years—since February 1, 1849, in fact—Great Britain has been a free trade country. Foodstuffs of all kinds, raw materials for her industries, and manufactured products of every kind, come in free of duty, from any and every land. The British colonies have no preference, of course. The policy was a good one, all things considered, for Great Britain at that time. Her ambition was to be the world's manufacturer. Foodstuffs duty free meant cheaper food to the workingmen; free raw materials meant cheaper products. With cheap food wages was kept at a lower level, and the statesmen of the "Manchester school" dreamed of the time when the world would furnish raw materials to England's manufacturers, food to her workmen, and buy all their manufactured goods of her. True, the policy killed English agriculture; but that was a cheap price to pay for the industrial empire of the globe.

While the plan worked admirably for years, and England waxed wealthy through the profits of manufacturing, it had consequences in other countries which the English free traders did not foreseen. Take the United States for example. With an enormous surplus of grain and meat, seeking a market abroad, English free trade gave us a profitable one, and our largest. With vast riches in the way of material for manufacture, under the protective policy which has dominated since 1860—except the brief interregnum of the Wilson law—we have built up our own industries until now we are able to compete in the markets of the world with the cheapest that England can produce. The protective policy has had the same effect in Germany and in other countries. In fact, all the important nations of the world adhere to protection; Great Britain is alone in her free trade policy.

Mr. Chamberlain believes that the best interests of Great Britain demand the abandonment of free trade. He knows that either there must be some stronger bond between the colonies and England, or eventually they will set up for themselves, and become independent politically as they are economically. He proposes to make it profitable to them in a money sense, to be members of the British empire. He would retain free trade with the colonies, but impose a tariff on the products of all other countries.

But he has to overcome the effects of unwise teaching in Great Britain for a half century. In place of regarding the economic question of free trade or a discriminating tariff as a mere matter of expediency—which is all it is, in reality—free trade has become a sort of semi-religious cult. To the men who have not the power to look on both sides of the matter it seems somewhat blasphemous to even raise the question of abandoning this fetish.

Mr. Chamberlain goes to a greater length than does Premier Balfour. In the pamphlet just issued by the latter, he declares that Cobden and the original founders of the school made a mistake. They should not have taught that free trade is an object of worship, too sacred to be modified. They should have used it as an instrument to compel tariff concessions from other countries, not as a rigid policy, applicable to all alike.

The outcome of Chamberlain's crusade is of vast interest to the United States. For our agricultural exports Great Britain is our largest customer. She takes more than all the remainder of Europe. Our manufactured export trade to that country is enormous. If she maintains free trade with her colonies, and puts a tariff on the products of all other countries, the farmers of Canada will profit and our own farmers will lose, both in the quantity of foodstuffs—grain, meats and dairy products—sold in Great Britain, and in the matter of prices; for they will have to pay the English duty in a lowered price. Our industries will suffer in the same way. Hence we look for a keen interest among the American people in the progress of the battle against free trade in England.

RESERVATION LANDS.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock is the target for a vast deal of abuse on the part of interested scoundrels in the West, who find in his incorruptible honesty a bar to their schemes to steal land from the United States government. Meanwhile the secretary goes right ahead, determined to unearth these frauds to the bottom, and to punish everyone concerned in them.

The inquiry he instituted into the acts of certain agents and employes of the government in the administration of Indian affairs and public lands has already brought about the dismissal of some of these fellows. But Mr. Hitchcock does not propose to stop at that. He has secured the services of Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, to make a more searching and complete investigation. Mr. Bonaparte's splendid work in unearthing the postal frauds is proof positive that he will get to the bottom of the abuses in the Indian department.

The secretary has given him an absolutely free hand in the work, and all the assistance he asks for. His fearlessness and incorruptibility have been fully proved. His sympathies are enlisted in the work, for he is a member of the Indian Rights Association, and of the board of Indian commissioners. If there is any way of getting to the bottom of these frauds, and obtaining a full knowledge of the rights and wrongs of the problem of Indian administration, Mr. Bonaparte will find it out.

TO REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

United States Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, resides in Memphis. The Commercial-Appeal of that city, his personal organ, announces that, at the coming session of Congress, he will introduce a joint resolution to amend the national constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment, which declares: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The Commercial-Appeal says Senator Carmack's purpose is to reach a permanent solution of the negro question in the South "by eliminating the negro as a political factor." It also declares the joint resolution will be supported by every Southern representative and senator, and by "not a few others in other sections of the union."

But the negro as a voter is not all of the negro question as it is considered in the South. The cases of negro peonage under the law in Alabama, where the negro is practically disfranchised, shows that the Southern people will not stop at mere legal disfranchisement. Major Vardaman was recently nominated the Democratic candidate for governor of Mississippi because of his attitude on this question. He not only demands the disfranchisement of all negroes, but on the stump upheld lynching, and demanded a division of the school fund of the state in proportion to the amount of taxes paid respectively by whites and blacks. This would mean no education for negro children. The legal deprivation of the right to vote is by no means a settlement of the negro question from the Southern standpoint.

We regard Mr. Carmack's announced intention as simply a bit of political meneuvering, intended to create a new political issue, because there is no possibility of the adoption of such an amendment to the constitution. The resolution proposing it must receive a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress, and then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, in order to be valid. There are 14 Southern states, and 31 others. Each state has two senators. The resolution could not get more than 28 votes out of the 90 in the Senate, which is less than one-third. To get two-thirds is impossible. Hence Mr. Carmack's resolution will not get outside the Senate. We need not discuss it as a possibility, for it is simply a move on the political chessboard.

JOHNSON A TAX-DODGER.

"In making assessments, all property should be appraised at its salable value."

So declares Tom Johnson in his platform through which he asks the suffrage of Ohio voters. This is his conclusion after a virulent attack on public service corporations, which, he maintains, are not paying their just proportion of tax. There is no promised reform on the part of Mr. Johnson with reference to his own taxes. Having made millions out of the people through five-cent fares on street railways, Mr. Johnson unloaded his property and retired his capital. According to his sworn statements made to the auditor of Cuyahoga county, his personal property during the six years from 1894 to 1899, ran from nothing to $10,000. The tax inquisitor, after a careful investigation, set forth the following delinquencies:

1894	$ 35,827.00
1895	42,600.00
1896	52,560.00
1897	63,727.60
1898	103,987.50
1899	134,681.40
Total	$433,383.50

When the county auditor undertook to collect these delinquencies, Johnson found the injunction, which is so repulsive to the average Democratic politician, mighty handy to stave off a settlement, and the matter is still in the courts.

Since 1899, Johnson has prospered amazingly as the following statement of tax returns shows:

1900	$ 7,200
1901	13,900
1902	13,980
1903	13,760

Yet this man, Democratic candidate for governor, lives in a fine house on Euclid avenue, the most aristocratic thoroughfare of Cleveland, and maintains an establishment worthy of his reputation as a multi-millionaire. He declares that he has no business, which indicates that his wealth consists of personal property only, and he makes solemn oath that he has made a true return.

Meanwhile, through the machinery of the United States court, Mr. Johnson is enabled to keep back from the state and Cuyahoga county nearly half a million unpaid taxes which the officials of that county claim Mr. Johnson honestly owes. It should not be difficult for Mr. Johnson to prove his statement, and secure from the auditor of Cuyahoga a receipt in full for all taxes due to date—that is, if Mr. Johnson is telling the truth. If his returns are false, he is taking the only course open to him whereby he may evade his rightful proportion of taxes.

DESTROYING THE COTTON CROP

The cotton planters of the South have a new and formidable foe with which to contend. It is an insect—the boll weevil—which attacks the boll in a green state, thus destroying the cotton itself rather than the plant. This pest is believed to have come from Mexico or Central America, and already it has covered one-third the area of Texas, from the Gulf northward.

So threatening is the evil that the legislature of Texas offered a prize of $50,000 for an adequate remedy or prevention. A state boll weevil commission was created, whose members were appointed by the governor, to examine the devices or treatments proposed by competitors, and to award the prize.

This board has just reported to the governor. There are no recommendations made, but the board states that it deems it best to hold further examination next spring, as it is not possible to say that any of the devices or remedies submitted (there were 162 claimants) had fulfilled the requirements of the law. The commissioners are of the opinion that, ultimately, a remedy will be found for the pest, but that the crude machines and remedies so far submitted have not solved the problem.

Meantime the insect pest is spreading steadily. It is only a question of time when it will be found in all the cotton-growing states; and unless effective means are found of combating it, the planters will lose millions through its destructiveness. Its steady, progressive march reminds one of the destructive advent of the Colorado potato beetle. The insect problem is by far the most important that our agriculturists have to meet. The destruction of bird-life has overthrown the balance between the insect world and its natural foes, and man pays the penalty of his short-sighted folly.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

When a problem arises in national affairs, in which the true course is debatable, there are always shallow thinkers who come forward with solutions which are not possible or practicable. This is the case with the so-called "negro problem" in the South.

Two ready-made remedies have been advanced. One is, to deport the negroes, bag and baggage, to Africa. The other is, to ship them to the North, that the Southern states may be rid of them. Both are utterly impracticable.

In the following table is given the total number of whites and blacks in each of the eleven states which once were banded as the Southern Confederacy, according to the census of 1890:

	White.	Negroes.
Alabama	1,001,152	827,307
Arkansas	944,580	366,856
Florida	297,333	230,730
Georgia	1,181,294	1,034,813
Louisiana	729,612	650,804
Mississippi	641,200	907,630
North Carolina	1,263,603	624,469
South Carolina	557,807	728,321
Tennessee	1,540,186	480,243
Texas	2,426,669	620,722
Virgina	1,192,855	660,722
Totals	11,776,291	7,132,617

Rev. Dr. Babbitt proves his entire lack of knowledge of the conditions really existing by the proposal to induce the negroes to migrate to the North. The only inducement which would prove effective in persuading them would be better pay for their labor. The labor market of the North is supplied with white labor. What work could be found for the workingmen among these seven million negroes? Practically all of them are unfit for anything but farm work or the coarsest kinds of day labor. Work could not be found for all, nor for any but a very small fraction of them.

Then what would the South do for laborers? With the negro absent, who would make the cotton crop, or the rice or sugar crops, and do the general labor of farms and plantations? There would be no exodus of white men to take the places abandoned by the negroes. It is the fewest of Northern people who move to the South, and those who go generally purchase land and thus become employers of labor themselves.

Utterly impractical as is this scheme of the dreamer, Rev. Dr. Babbitt, the idea of a wholesale deportation of negroes to Africa is still more chimerical. The blacks do not wish to go there. No large number could be persuaded to do so. They could not be compelled to go by legal means, for they have all the constitutional rights of native-born American citizens.

Even granting that they were all ready to go—an hypothesis which is not true—who would pay the expense of this wholesale hegira? Not only would it be necessary to pay their expenses for their present homes to a seaport, to meet the cost of transportation and subsistence on the voyage, but to furnish them with clearing and farming tools, and food for at least a year, until they were established in Africa. These expenses would probably aggregate over $500 per person. But, suppose it would be only $200 each. This would involve a cost of $1,400,000,000. Who would pay it? Not the national government. No such bill could get through Congress. The Representatives who would vote for it, from the 34 states outside of the 11 states concerned, would be left at home at the next election by their enraged constituents. The states that desired to get rid of the negroes would have to meet the expense themselves. Is Texas able and willing to meet a tax of over 124 millions, Tennessee of over 96 millions, Georgia of over 200 millions each, and so on? Ask the white taxpayers? Start an agitation in these states to have each assume such a burden, and see what the result would be!

Why do men waste their time and earn the contempt of all practical men, by proposing such wild-goose schemes? The negro problem can not be solved by the elimination of the negro. Any feasible scheme must recognize his continued residence in the South. And any thoughtful Southern-born white man will tell you so.

SHUTTING OFF THE BEER.

It will be recalled that several commissions from Germany have visited the United States and other countries, to ascertain facts as to industrial methods, and to discuss the comparative efficiency of German and American workmen. The reports of these bodies have convinced the German government that the weak point in the industrial situation in that country is the excessive beer-drinking by the workmen. It involves not only loss of time, but a decline in individual producing power and bodily health.

The result is a decided movement for less beer and better work. Enforced abstinence is not attempted. Many German manufacturers, with the moral support of the authorities, have established rules which curtail the opportunities of their employes for beer-drinking, already with marked gains in producing capacity and in the efficiency of the workmen. The consumption of beer in the Bavarian army has been reduced one-half. At the coming session of the imperial parliament laws are to be introduced by the ministry compelling all who sell beer, wine or liquors to keep also milk, cocoa, tea and coffee on sale. The whole weight of state authority is now thrown in favor of every remedy which will be effective in all cases when Germany is behind other countries.

BULGARIA'S APPEAL.

Bulgaria has appealed to the great powers to stop the wholesale massacres of Christians by Turks, and to prevent the mobilization of the Turkish army. The diplomatic note ends with the intimation that unless this done, Bulgaria will declare war. It would be altogether beter for intervention to begin at once, for if Bulgaria and Turkey go to war, the powers will eventually have to take a hand to prevent the conquest of Bulgaria by Turkey; for the latter's military power is far superior to that of the weak principality.

There is a reluctance on the part of the powers to adopt strong measures, because every one knows that the Christians of Macedonia have slaughtered and pillaged the Turks wherever they could, in order to bring about precisely this state of things—the retaliatory outrages by Turkish troops on the Christian population, in the hope of forcing intervention. The Bulgarians sympathize fully with their Macedonian brethren, and the headquarters of the latter's revolutionary committee are in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. Turkey is well aware of this, hence the threatening demonstrations on the Bulgarian frontier.

The situation is a very grave one. The powers do not seem to be able to agree upon a concerted plan of action; and for any one of them to take the initiative alone would bring the possibility of a general European war. The solution of the problem lies in concert of action, if a line can be agreed upon among the powers.

The Eastern Democrats are said to be figuring on Judge Parker for President and Tom Johnson for vice president next year. The mayor of Cleveland would prefer to have this arrangement of names reversed. He desires to be "it," not the president of the Senate.

Bulgaria has been warned that she can not expect help from the Powers if she goes to war with Turkey. But all the same she seems to be determined on hostilities.

The gold output of the Rand showed an enormous gain in August. It is not yet up to its record of 1899, before the Boer war, but it will soon reach it.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

To Attack the Trusts.

Attorney General Knox is spending his vacation preparing to attack the trusts for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The officials of the department of justice are reticent as to what corporations will be prosecuted, but Mr. Knox will expend during the next few months a large portion of the special fund appropriated by congress for the purpose of employing special counsel to gather data and conduct the prosecutions.

The attorney general is giving special attention to the Northern Securities case, which will be decided by the supreme court during the term beginning next month. This case will not be reached until some time after the term begins. Attorney General Knox will make an argument in the case, which was decided in favor of the government in the lower court. If the government wins its suit, there will be vigorous prosecutions against the corporations violating the law.

The President and Union Labor.

The Central Labor Union at the national capital has adopted resolutions asserting that the order of President Roosevelt reinstating Assistant Foreman Miller in the government printing office "cannot be regarded in any but a friendly light," and calling attention to the fact that the President "has committed himself to the policy of an open shop." Organized labor throughout the country is asked to petition the President "to modify his order of no discrimination."

It is impossible, as the President pointed out, for the government to place the power of employing or discharging men in any outside organization, as would have been the case had it been permitted that the ejectment of Miller from the union caused him to lose his position as a government employe. The government must remain supreme above all things—it is the essence of power, and a system of rings within rings would inevitably result in a weakening of the government that would be fatal in its results. We can know no higher authority than the government, in temporal power, and to inculcate any other doctrine is so antagonistic to the spirit of the people that it is surprising that anyone should attempt it, for it is little short of madness.

It is not a question of friendliness or unfriendliness to organized labor that is at stake—it is the question of the supremacy of the government above all things temporal. President Roosevelt has repeatedly shown his kindly feelings for labor and a sincere desire to advocate anything that will improve and benefit the condition of the workingman. The evidences of this spirit on his part are so numerous that they need not be cited. But no sincere friend of the workingman can fail to see the danger to himself when any attempt is made to set up anything as superior to the government. It is an impossibility and a very unwise move on the part of the bookbinders' union.

Mr. Chamberlain's Views.

"Tariff reform," in England, means opposition to free trade, and the adoption of a tariff on imports. In a letter to the Tariff Reform league of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain gave to the public the most concise and definite statement of the new policy that he advocates. It is as follows:

> First—A closer union with the colonies by means of preferential tariffs in order to make the empire self sustaining as regards its food supply.
>
> Second—The employment of a tariff as a weapon to secure greater reciprocity with foreign nations; or, failing such arrangement, to prevent loss to home industrial markets under the competition of protected countries by retaliating upon them the treatment they mete out to us.

Here are precise propositions that his critics can assail to their heart's content. There is nothing equivocal or uncertain about them. They mean what they say and they say what they mean—preferential duties on colonial food products, reciprocity with foreign nations, and in default of that, retaliation. If the free traders do not have the ammunition to show that these propositions, together and severally, cannot be translated into legislation without injury to both the colonies and the mother country, Mr. Chamberlain has a right to feel as cheerful as he does. He tells the Tariff Reform league that it is in possession of all the facts and figures that it requires, and it now needs only to state its conclusions and secure their adoption. But there is a distinct differeace between saying how a victory is to be won and actually winning it.

To Intervene in Turkey.

One of the most important proposals that has yet been made in connection with the Balkin troubles is the proposition that Austria and Russia jointly occupy Macedonia. The other powers, with the exception of Germany, seem to be willing that this should be done. With natural suspicion and jealousy Germany is hesitant, and has made the condition that Turkey give consent. With the influence that Germany seems to have in Constantinople by the astute diplomacy of the Kaiser, Turkey's consent can probably be withheld so long as Germany desires.

It is apparent, however, that something must be done to relieve the tension in the Macedonian quarter. Bulgaria is on the verge of declaring war against Turkey, and this would so enlarge the area of disturbance as to seriously endanger the comfortable "let alone" policy which Europe has nursed for so many years.

But the rest of the world would accept with pleasure this joint policing of the disturbed territory, and would expect that the horrible atrocities arising from the condition of anarchy in the Macedonian provinces would then cease and the conscience and sensibilities of humanity be relieved from the shock which the violence and cruelty of different parties in the Balkan disorders have produced.

Russia in Manchuria.

When Russia will evacuate Manchuria, if ever, is quite uncertain. It is practically certain, though, that nothing will happen on October 8 next. Russia's promise to clear out on that date was coupled with a proviso that if the attitude of any power should be such as to make the evacuation inexpedient, the evacuation would be postponed. Russia has taken the necessary steps to make the proviso effective. The latest demand on China was made for no other purpose than to force Japan into an attitude that could be regarded as making evacuation inexpedient. It has served its purpose. Japan is boiling over with indignation and excitement and the Japanese government has warned China not to grant the Russian terms. China will, doubtless, heed the warning. China's refusal to agree to the terms of evacuation proposed by the Russians will, of course, furnish the excuse for an indefinite prolongation of the Russian occupation.

The Treasury Flourishes.

Increased business at the custom houses, usual at this time of year, is rapidly running up a surplus on the treasury's books in place of the unimportant deficit of the summer months. During last week the government's receipts exceeded its expenditures by nearly two million dollars, carrying the surplus for the fiscal year to date up above two and a half millions. The total of available cash has in the same time been increased by more than three millions and now stands at about two hundred and thirty-eight and a quarter millions

TOLEDO'S BUSIEST CORNER

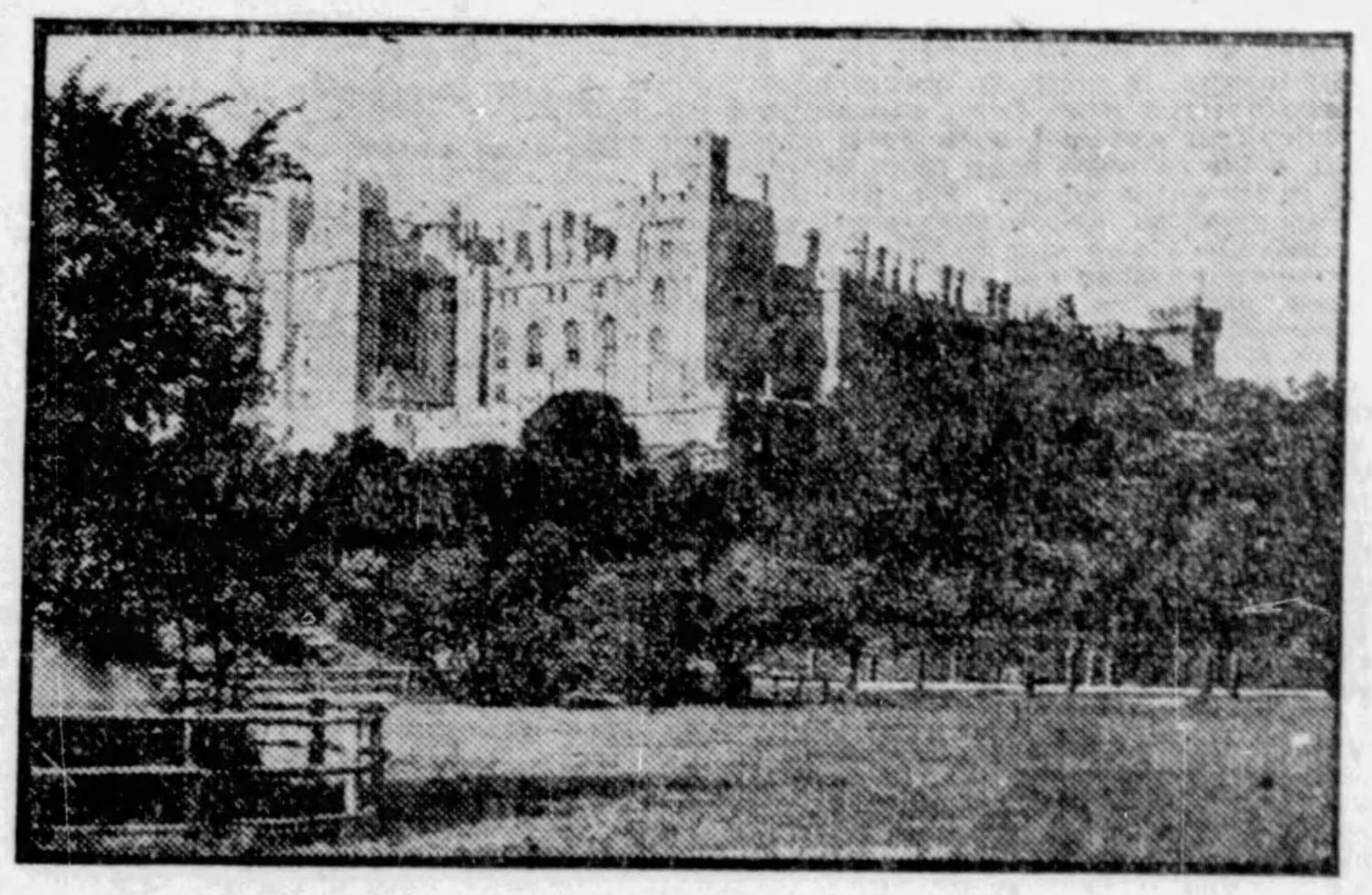
A few years ago Monroe and Summit or Adams and Summit would have been considered the busiest corner in Toledo. Now the situation is changed and Cherry and Summit has become the most congested district in the city. Traffic is centralized at this point, owing to the heavy suburban and city car traffic and the fact that the population of the East Side, with its 30,000 people, must pass this point.

The heavy Casino business, as well as a large part of the Lower Town population passes this corner, while all cars out Cherry street to the Farm are on lines that pass here. Six district city car lines touch Summit and Cherry streets: Summit and Broadway, Cherry and Union Depot, Lagrange and Colburn street, and the East Side lines, Oak street, Ironville and East Broadway. The traffic to the Ohio Central, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Ann Arbor, F. & P. M. depots, and lines into the Toledo Terminal all contribute to crowd this corner.

Interurban lines, too, add greatly to the number of people. All Monroe cars, Toledo & Western, Maumee Valley, Bowling Green and Findlay and Norwalk cars stop at this corner, to discharge and receive passengers.

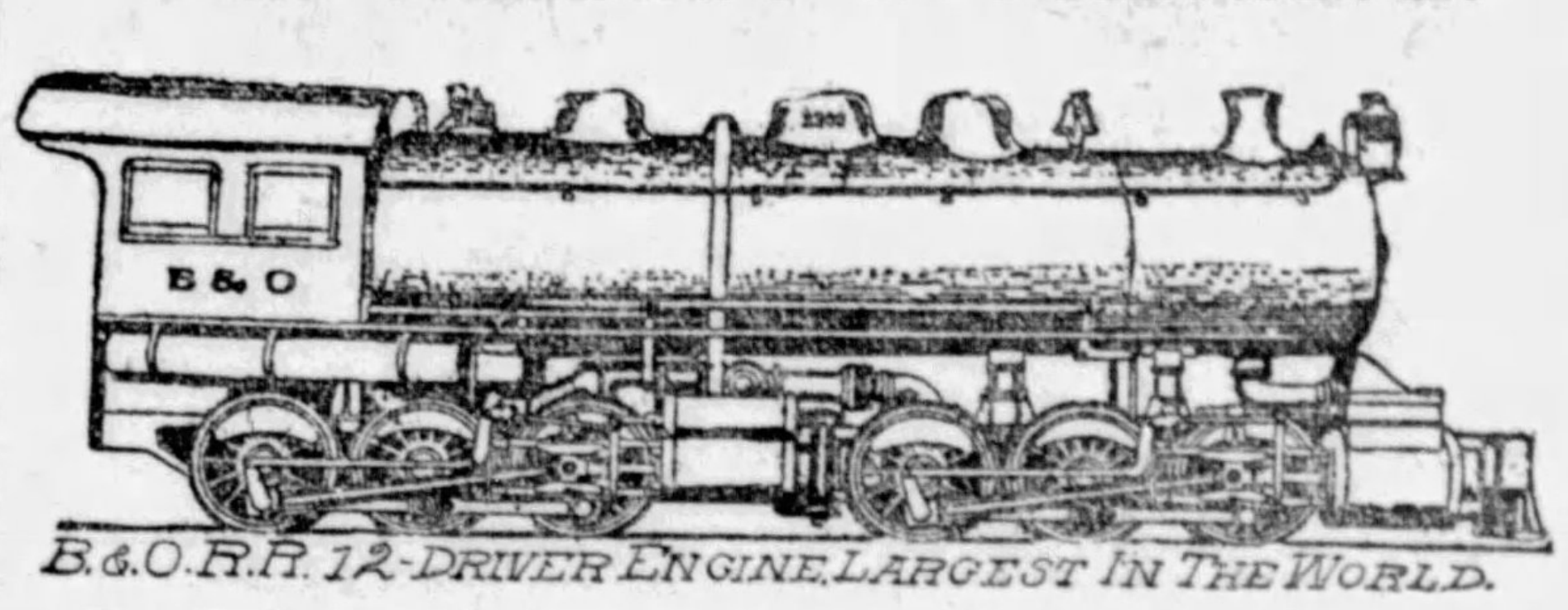
It is also of interest to note that the police box here, No. 13, is pulled more frequently than any other in the city—perhaps as often as any three or four others in Toledo. The large number of arrests is due to the heavy traffic of a corner now undisputed to be the busiest in Toledo.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.



The magnificent country seat of the Duke of Norfolk, who according to persistent rumor, is to wed an American girl.

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE.



B.&O.R.R. 12-DRIVER ENGINE, LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

New York, Sept 19.—The supreme example in heavy locomotive construction is the articulated compound, now being built by the American Locomotive works for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The locomotive will weigh 285,000 pounds, will have six pairs of driving wheels, 56 inches in diameter.

The boiler will carry a pressure of 235 pounds. The tender will carry 7,000 gallons of water and 13 tons of coal.

It is the intention to place the locomotive at the disposal of the international testing committee of the Louisiana Purchase exposition after it has been broken in on the road.

BIG HERD OF BUFFALO.

"APACHE" of THE WHITNEY HERD, NOW AT THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

New York, Sept. 19.—There is great rejoicing at the Zoological park. At the solicitation of Director Hornday, setting forth the necessity of having on exhibition in New York ideally fine herds of elk and buffalo, William C. Whitney has presented to the society his entire herd of buffalo, now on October mountain, near Lenox, Mass., and ten elk.

The gift herd of buffalo contains seventeen head, about evenly divided among the sexes, and embracing animals of all ages. These, with the buffalo already in the park, two of which were previously presented by Mr. Whitney, will bring the Zoological park herd up to twenty-five buffalo, which was the limit fixed by the society three years ago for an ideal herd

Current Events.

Emperor Francis Joseph issues a positive order against the use of the Hungarian language in the army.

Several deaths result from a clash between Jews and Christians, in which police are involved in a Russian province.

Federal grand jury returns three additional indictments in the postoffice cases. Two persons are involved.

Launch belonging to the cruiser Chicago is swamped during a storm but $27,000 in a satchel attached to a buoy is saved after a lively chase.

The wool growers of Montana have received $6,000,000 for their crop this year, but the indications are there will be less grown in the future.

Two leading ministers of Wisconsin express the opinion that the church should use advertising methods to revive interest in religious affairs.

Secretary Shaw issues new regulations greatly restricting the courtesies extended to tourists who bring in free dutiable articles from old countries.

President Roosevelt, in accepting the New Jersey monument at Antietam battlefield, praises alike the heroes who fought on the field and those who are doing battle for decency in civic life.

Organized labor threatens to oppose President Roosevelt's political future if he does not recede from his determination to reinstate Foreman W. A. Miller in the government printing office.

Fusion forces in New York are much encouraged by the consent of Comptroller Grout to stand for re-election. Thirty-seven prominent Democrats indorse the administration of Mayor Low and urge him again to be the candidate.

Revival of the movement of an "open door" policy, by which Chicago residents will be given the use of schools as neighborhood centers, is looked on with favor by members of the board of education.

Reports from Sofia say the Turks have destroyed the town of Kastoria, near Monastir, and massacred the entire population of 10,000. Bulgaria is warned by the powers that no help will be given her in case she decides upon war.

Wisconsin is the center of interest in insurance circles because of Commissioner Host's ruling that mutual companies must distribute their surplus. If it is upheld by the courts millions will be released and the business of the state revolutionized.

War spirit in Bulgaria is growing and available fighting force is now said to be fully 50,000 men.

Self-styled Russian Bishop Seraphin denounced in official statement just made public in United States by Russian consul general.

Pacer Dan Patch, with record of mile in 1:59, went distance in two minutes at Readville (Mass.) track in effort to lower his own mark.

Decision of United States Steel corporation to send its fleet to docks will have effect on 50,000 workmen in various branches of industry.

New York Stock Exchange greatly puzzled by sudden and violent attack on shares of the United States Steel corporation, which broke the market several points; no apparent explanation for conditions.

All plants operated by the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., excepting street railways in American and Canadian Soos, ordered closed pending an adjustment of the financial difficulties of corporation.

Former servant in household of Elbridge T. Gerry, masquerading as titled foreigner, received with cordial attention by Bar Harbor society until his identity was revealed to hostess at function he was attending.

Mrs. Christina Hoffmann, of Monica, Pa., started to Chicago to see her daughter, who had been lost for nineteen years; daughter, Miss Mabel Phillips, dead, having committed suicide, believing search for mother hopeless.

Work on new telephone exchange building in Brooklyn badly hampered by three cornered race war, involving Irish, Italian and negro laborers; Irish quit when Italians were employed, and Italians quit when negroes were put to work.

National Irrigation Congress rejects majority and minority reports from committee on resolutions and adopts a substitute, requesting the national congress to modify the homestead, desert land and timber acts in the interest of actual settlers.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of general trade says the only disquiet for the week was due to fear of frost, but the flurry was only temporary and prices remained stable. Fewer labor troubles are cited as an encouraging feature.

Premier Balfour is criticised by his own party and the opposition because of the seeming insincerity of his policy on the fiscal reform issue. His avowed leaning toward Chamberlain's theories and his retention of Austen Chamberlain in the cabinet give rise to suspicion.

Philadelphia clergyman opens school for education and training of domestic servants, and idea a success.

Mason Mitchell, a soldier of fortune, holds unique position as United States representative in Zanzibar, where there are only three other white men.

Patrick Collins, a teamster in New York, aged 65 years, dropped dead from fright upon suddenly seeing a big white auto.

Gravedigger at Orange, N. J., seriously wounded by gunwad during firing of salute over grave of soldier who died in Philippines.

Frenchwoman forming guild to establish better and closer relations with women of Italy during the coming visit of the Italian queen.

Alfred Mosely, of London, one of the commitee of Englishmen who are to study American public schools, arrived in advance of his colleagues.

Diplomatic circles of Europe interested in report that United States is about to take hand in African politics by negotiating treaty with King Menelik.

Business houses in Chicago have made good progress in arrangements for centennial jubilee and numerous floats to be part of parade are nearing completion.

Week's proceedings in the Canadian boundary discussion make it evident Canada is anxious to establish correctness of its claims as to the southern boundary line.

Keep Warm With The Blade's

Gem Oak Heater

The best all-around heater on the market. The cheapest. Our price............ $12.00

The GEM OAK is full standard size, handsomely ornamented, is superior in material, workmanship and operation to any other heating stove you can buy. Description:

Fret work swing top; the panels on fire doors fret work and nickeled; has a large, ornamental fire-pot ring, with side foot rail suspended from the fire-pot ring, made in three sections, and is interchangeable; shaker-draw center grate for coal, double section; cut-off grate for wood; steel nickel plated top ring; nickel plated knobs and foot rails, with a large wired and bailed ash-pan; shaker and lifter. The body is made out of 16-gauge black planished steel, made especially for Oak stoves.

This stove will give you great satisfaction and excellent service.

These stoves are carefully crated and shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

If you need a heating stove, this is the one for you to buy.

Our Price for this Gem Oak Heater and the Weekly Blade one year is only.......................... $12

Address your orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

The Blade's Latest

BEAUTIFUL CHINAWARE

Elegant Imported Austrian China

A 68-piece set of rich, translucent china and the Weekly Blade one year for only............................ $6.75

The set consists of 12 plates, 6 in.; 12 cups; 12 fruits, 4½ in.; 12 saucers; 2 cake plates; 1 sugar (2 pieces), 1 creamer, 1 tea pot (2 pieces), 1 bowl, 12 individual butters. This set of china can not be purchased of any dealer for less than $8.50 or $9.00.

Sample of China Free We can not adequately describe the fine qualities of these goods in this limited space. You must see them to appreciate them. Therefore we will send sample to every one who will send 2c stamp to pay postage. Send for sample and judge for yourself.

We ship by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

Remit by New York draft, money order, express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade

Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Box-Plaited Dress, No. 9119.

Heretofore one-piece dresses—that is, frocks that are made with waist and skirt in one—were only used for little folks. They are now worn by grown girls and have a very stylish appearance, the broad belts with modish dip in front being a special feature.

The dress illustrated is made of light gray cheviot, with blue velvet and white lace for trimming. It is simply adjusted with shoulders and under-arm seams.

One box plait at the neck and two on the shoulders, back and front, are stitched from shoulder to belt and pressed flatly in the skirt portion, providing ample fullness at the hem. A belt of blue velvet is fastened at the waist line in the back and has a decided dip in front, where it closes with a fancy silver buckle.

9119—Girls' Box Plaited Dress.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

A plain lace collar completes the neck. A sailor collar of unique shaping is cut out to form a round yoke and slips under the edges of the center plaits back and front. It is made of velvet and edged with lace.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are very wide at the wrist. The fullness is gathered and arrangd in velvet cuffs shaped to match the collar.

The dress closes invisibly at the center back under the plait. Dresses in this mode are made of serge, flannel, cashmere or mixed fabrics suitable for school wear. Braid, ribbon, silk, or lace is used for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 9119, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 19 and 12 years.

Ladies' Eleven Gored Skirt, Instep Length, No. 9092.

Women have accepted the ankle-length skirt as a most comfortable and sensible mode, so more than half of the tailor-made suits are provided with skirts that just clear the ground all around. These should not be confused with the rainy-day skirts, as they are too long to wear in bad weather without being raised.

Steel-gray cloth is used for the skirt illustrated. It is shaped with eleven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that may be flatly pressed or stitched part way down.

A sheath adjustment is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point each gore flares stylishly, and the skirt has a modish sweep at the hem. It is finished with many rows of machine stitching, and the seams are also double stitched.

Skirts in this style are seldom lined. Brilliantine, light-weight single and double-faced cloth, also cravenette, are appropriate fabrics for this mode. Machine stitching or bands of self-fabric are used on the seams and hem. The mode is particularly becoming to short figures, the many narrow gores giving them a slender appearance. The pattern is cut in extra large sizes to meet this demand.

9092—Ladies' Eleven Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern No. 9092, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure.

Shirt Waist, No. 9108.

For plain shirt waists brilliantine is a most desirable fabric, and adds to the list of "waistings" for the fall. It is shown here in cream white and looks almost like silk. The trimmings are black velvet and square blue enamel buttons.

The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, wher the fulness is arranged in small plaits.

The closing is made invisibly in front under a broad box plait that is trimmed with large buttons. Four deep plaits are stitched down part way and provide becoming fulness over the bust. The waist blouses slightly at the belt, but has not the extreme blouse that has been fashionable for several seasons past.

9108—Ladies' Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

The yoke is seamed separately on the shoulders, and extends in points over the sleeves. It is fastened under the box plait and included in the neck-band. If preferred the yoke may be omitted, as the waist reaches to the shoulders back and front.

Inside seams fit the one-piece bishop sleeves closely to the upper arm. They are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on velvet cuffs that have small tabs at the top. The collar is faced with velvet to form a protector.

Waists in this style may be made of flannel, cashmere, albatross, taffeta or pongee, and have yoke and other trimming of contrasting material.

To make a shirt waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9108, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Child's Apron, No. 9107.

Partly worn "best frocks" often do service for several months at school if covered by dainty little aprons, which should be scrupulously clean at all times.

The illustration shows a simple but stylish apron that almost covers the dress over which it is worn. The full skirt is gathered and attached to the lower edge of a shallow yoke, the fulness being arranged near the center and a plain effect maintained under the arms.

The garment closes in the center back with small pearl buttons, and a deep hem is stitched at the edge. Round shoulder caps are attached to the yoke back and front, extending over the shoulders in a becoming manner.

9107—Child's Apron.
4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

The edges are finished with Valenciennes lace, and bands of lace insertion are run through with black velvet ribbons that terminate in tiny bows.

Aprons in this style are made of lawn, dimity, damask and dotted swiss, with lace, embroidery and ribbons for trimming.

To make the apron for a child of six years will require two and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9107, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Coat, No. 9116, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9112.

This season finds white, tan and pale gray just as popular for street wear as they were last winter. The suit shown here is developed in nickel-gray broadcloth with silver buttons and dark blue velvet for trimming.

The coat is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, fits well across the shoulders, and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem. It is fastened with large buttons and silk loops.

A military cape is included in the neck seam with a standing collar of velvet, which is ornamented with silver stars. The sleeves are in three sections—upper and under of front portion, and the back. They are fitted closely to the arm from shoulder to elbow. At the wrist the front is extended to form a cuff, on which the fulness of the back part is adjusted. It is very wide and droops well at the back. A band of velvet finishes the cuff. The edges of cape and coat are heavily machine stitched.

9116—Ladies' Coat with Military Cape.
9112—Ladies' Skirt.
Coat, 34, 38 and 42 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

The skirt is shaped in seven well-proportioned gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back, and has two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and present a perfectly plain appearance. The skirt is closely adjusted from belt to knee. Extensions added at the lower edge of each gore are arranged 'n backward-turning plaits that provide additional flare to the bottom of the skirt. The plaits are graduated in depth toward the back.

Just above the plaits the gores are extended out in small tabs that are decorated with tiny silver buttons. The seams are heavily machine stitched. The skirt is made to touch all around, but does not train at the back, and is one of the latest modes in walking skirts.

Coats in this style may be used as separate garments or developed in the same material as the skirt. Many military effects are shown, also suits of rough mixed goods, with velvet and buttons for trimming.

To make the coat in the medium size will require four yards of material 54 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9116, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and three-quarters yards of material 54 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9112 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Seven-Gored Skirt, With or Without Yoke, No, 9077.

Fall skirts for girls in their "teens" are made of medium weight and heavy cloth finished in strictly tailor style and unlined. Such a skirt is shown here in light brown venetian with bands of mode ladies' cloth for trimming.

It is shaped with seven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The skirt closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance.

The front gore and shallow yoke are in one piece, tiny darts fitting the yoke closely at the belt. The yoke may be omitted and the gore extended to the waist if preferred.

Extensions added at the back of each gore near the lower edge are arranged in backward-turning plaits that are flatly pressed and give an additional sweep at the hem. The gored portion is sheath-fitting from belt to knee, and is attached to the lower edge of the yoke.

9077—Misses' Seven Gored Skirt with or without Yoke.
12, 14 and 16 years.

Bands of cloth trim the upper and lower parts of each gore. One is also applied on the yoke and reaches down the front panel like a stole.

Skirts in this style are made of tweed, serge, cheviot, covert, flannel and ladies' cloth, with braid or bands of self fabric for trimming.

To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years will require four yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9077, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

CURIOUS SKIN GRAFTING.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 19.—William McCoy, a woodsman, who has returned from the Spruce Lake region after two years' absence, brings with him the proof of what is, perhaps, the most remarkable case of skin grafting on record. The proof is the skin of McCoy's left cheek, which originally grew upon the side of an Aroostock fawn.

In May, 1902, McCoy and Jack Duffy were getting out spruce poles. Duffy started to chop off a limb, when the axe slipped from his hands and struck McCoy, shaving a slice from his left cheek. No doctor was within 35 miles, and the streams were at freshet pitch, so that traveling was out of the question. The wound bled frightfully, and it was feared that McCoy might bleed to death if something was not done for him at once. In this emergency William Henry, the camp cook, volunteered to act as surgeon.

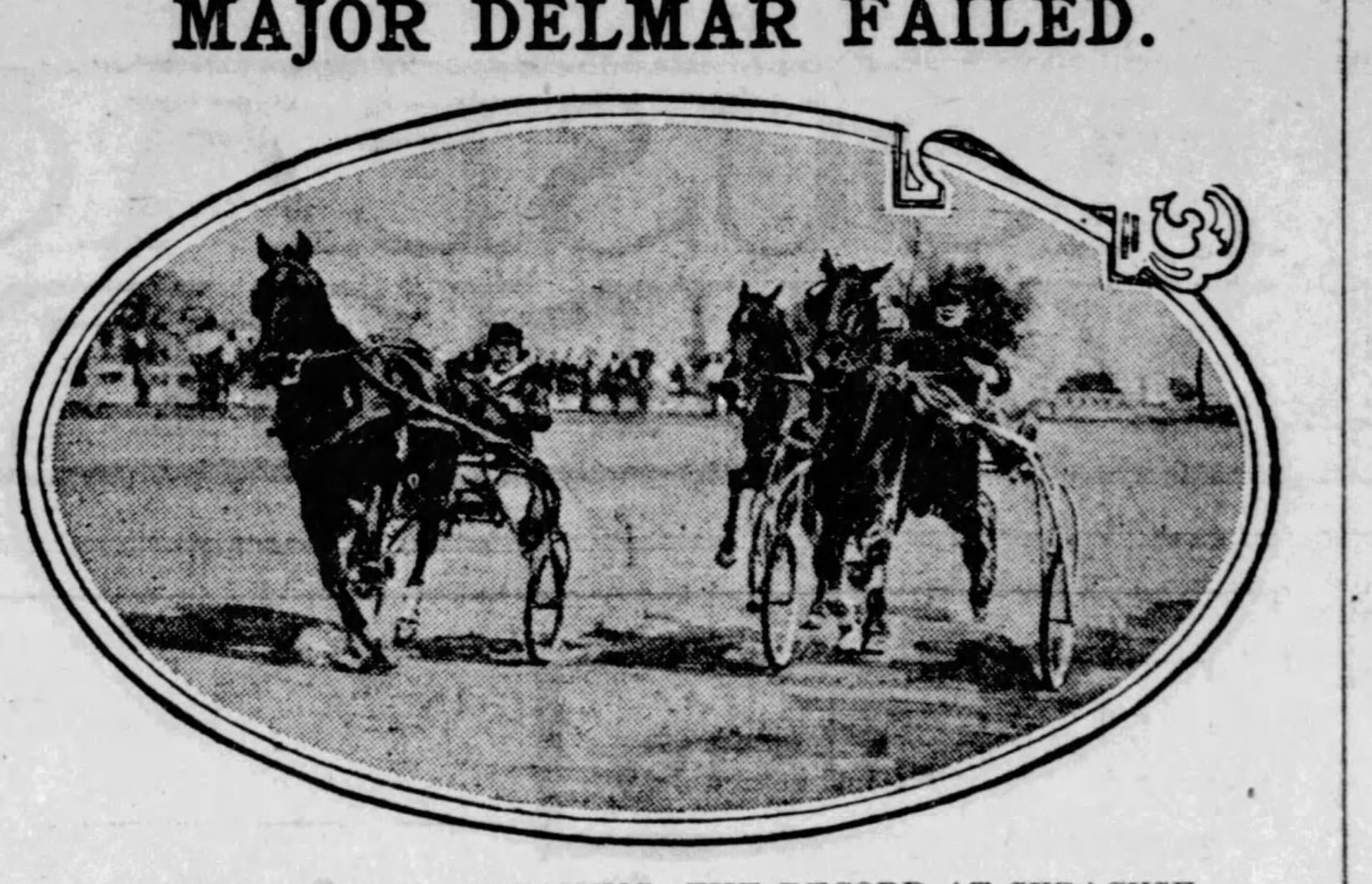
Having stopped the flow of blood, Henry shaved the hair from a spot on the side of a young fawn that had been captured by the crew the day before, cut out the piece of skin and slapped it upon the raw spot on McCoy's face, covering the patch with gum and binding it tightly with linen cloths. In a month McCoy was able to go to work, and he never missed the patch of skin sliced off by Duffy's axe or noticed any difference until two weeks later, when he discovered that hair was growing on the patch. It was the hair of the fawn, and ever since then it has kept on growing, changing color with the seasons, just as does the skin of a deer.

COTTON MILLS OPENING.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 19.—The improvement in the cotton industry continued this week and on Monday next only one mill of those which shut down will remain unopened. Next week 100,000 more spindles will be operated and 700 more hands employed.

LAWN FENCE Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 422 Winchester, Ind.

MAJOR DELMAR FAILED.



MAJOR DELMAR BREAKING THE RECORD AT SYRACUSE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Major Delmar, driven by A. P. McDonald, at the Philadelphia Driving park, endeavored to beat his trotting record of 2:00¼, recently made at Syracuse, yesterday, and failed. The gelding, carrying its driver and sulky, with the combined weight of 181 pounds, covered the mile in 2:06½. The track was in fair condition, and nearly 2,000 persons witnessed the trial. The time by quarters—Quarter, :32½; half, 1:04½; three-quarters, 1:35½; mile, 2:06½.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

The Grapes Which Have Made El Cajon a Famous Spot.

El Cajon, Cal., Sept. 19.—When people of the frozen east sit down to plum pudding next Christmas there will undoubtedly be incorporated in the make-up of that delightful dessert some of the raisins from this charming valley of El Cajon. This is the valley of the "cluster" in all its glory. When one comes out from San Diego to this garden of Southern California, a miniature locomotive attached to a day coach, divided into bggage car, smoker and first-class, brings you up the hill through lemon groves and fruit orchards, across the flume that supplies San Diego with water, and drops you into El Cajon, which, translated into English, is "The Box." As you look out from the station platform you see how the place got its name. Hills and mountains hem it in—it is nine miles long and six wide—a veritable box.

At this time of year California is yellow and brown, save for the orchards and fields of alfalfa. The barley and oats are harvested and all the way up the hills the landscape is decidedly monotonous in color.

When you look out upon El Cajon it is all different. To your left 500 acres of raisin vines lie in one level square. In front and to the right the lemon and orange trees have put on new growth, and the small, green fruit will be golden globes by Thanksgiving time.

It is the grapes that have made El Cajon famous, and this little valley is noted all over the world for its raisin product. The harvest will begin early this year, and wholesale buyers are here now in any number, trying to capture the crop. It is said that there is more money in raisins than in any other crop California affords. If the prosperous appearance of the ranches, the clouds of dust rising after Wintons and Packards and the handsome turnouts seen everywhere are a sign, then El Cajon is a place to live in and raisins are worth raising.

Most of the ranch houses are far back from the roads; private driveways lie open to the traveler, and you will find your warmest welcome, not at an inn, but from the owner and his wife.

I met a ranchman's wife the other evening who has the entire care of her own house, save the cooking; she takes care of the milk from the cows, and as a side diversion raises turkeys. She had just come in on her pony from rounding them up at night to protect them from coyotes. There were 565 young turkeys in the flock. They will be ready for market at Thanksgiving. None will weigh less than ten pounds, live weight, and most of them will weigh sixteen pounds. At twenty cents a pound, which is the lowest price she has ever received, the money will at least furnish enough to buy her Christmas presents.

The California ranch girl is a type you will find nowhere else in the world. A 16-year-old girl in a girl's short skirt and blouse can drive and ride any sort of horse, shoot a cottontail rabbit at I dare not say how many yards, and dress it for dinner before you can recover from your wonder. She can select and cut a watermelon into exactly even pieces, which is more than many girls can do outside of Georgia. She can put her evening gown in a saddle bag, ride 15 miles on horseback into Coronado with her father, dance at the military ball, and be home in the morning for breakfast.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

Boston, Sept. 19.—By the arrest, upon suspicion of being a man who at first called himself H. Cohen, of Canton, O., but who later claimed to be a resident of Columbus, Ohio several jewelry firms in this city believe they have narrowly escaped a considerable loss at the hands of a clever importor. Cohen bought considerable jewelry from several different firms, giving drafts on the "City Bank" at Columbus, Ohio, and ordering that the goods be shipped to Canton Ohio. At one store however, where he had already placed an order he bought a second lot, of which he desired immediate possession. This aroused suspicion, and the head of the firm communicated with Canton. He learned that there was a reputable merchant in that city named H. Cohen, and from him a reply was received that if any person was purchasing goods in Boston in his name, the man was an impostor.

A watch was set for Cohen and he was arrested as he was entering the jeweler's building on Washington street.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—Officials of the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads say no steps had yet been taken toward a curtailment of the output of anthracite coal, and that the matter has not even been considered. It was admitted, however, by an official of one company that the market for the domestic sizes was practically dead, and that some curtailment of output would have to be made soon. He added that he would not be surprised if the miners were put on four days a week in a short time.

Meanwhile, independent operators without any storage facilities for their surplus output are said to be cutting the circular prices for the domestic sizes as much as 40 cents per ton, offering the coal for $3.35 at the mines as against the circular price of $3.75.

BIG RICE CROP.

Growley, La., Sept. 18.—The rice mills in Louisiana and Texas started up this week, and judging from all indications the harvest will be an exceptionally big one. The yield is from 16 to 21 sacks per acre above last year, but the second crop promises to be the best in the history of the rice industry. The quality is pronounced by experts to be superior to that of Japanese rice.

Finlay May Be Promoted.

London, Sept. 19.—It is reported that the Earl of Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, will resign, owing to poor health, and that Attorney General Finlay will succeed him.

ROBERT EMMET.

Irish Societies and the Centenary of His Death.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last night by a meeting held under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael, to commemorate the centenary of the martyrdom of Robert Emmet.

The Auditorium was decorated with American and Irish flags and the Irish national spirit found expression in continuous applause as the speakers dwelt upon Ireland's wrongs and the hopes of Ireland's sons.

State Senator Victor H. Dowling presided.

Resolutions were passed declaring the only proper settlement of the differences between Ireland and England to be the abolition of English rule in Ireland. and pledging the Clan-Na-Gael to work for the establishment of an Irish republic.

The orator of the evening was former United States Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota. Mr. Towne pictured the scene of Emmet's death, which, he declared, was one of the most pathetic tragedies in all history.

"It is a hopeful spectacle," he said, "for the man is the incarnation of an idea, and that, please God, nothing can ever kill."

Six thousand people gathered in Carnegie Hall to do honor to the memory of Robert Emmet, under the auspices of the United Irish League. Great enthusiasm was displayed throughout the evening.

ROBERT EMMET.

Among those present were Hendes Capote, of the Cuban senate, and Thomas Estrada Palma, secretary to the Cuban President, who was on the platform with his wife. Young Palma was introduced and acknowledged the honor briefly. "I can only offer my sympathy and that of the Cuban people, to the Irish nation in its oppression," the Cuban said. "I hope some day that Ireland will take its place among the independent nations of the world along with my own beloved country."

William Temple Emmet, great grandnephew of the Irish martyr, was present, as was Theodore Wolftone Maxwell, grandson of Wolftone.

The members of the family of Thomas Addis Emmet were also present. Rev. Charles McCready presided.

A cablegram from Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, dated Warwick, Eng., was read. It was as follows:

"Congratulations on centennial. Wish I could be with you. Have searched Dublin for Robert Emmet's resting place, but so far have failed. I do not despair. It may be in accord with Emmet's wish that his grave be found when his epitaph shall have been written. Let us work for that day."

Chicago, Sept. 21.—At the First Regiment armory last night a huge meeting, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, adopted resolutions declaring that no settlement of the Irish question short of national independence will satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people.

LIPTON GETTING WELL.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton was reported this morning to have passed the most comfortable night since his attack of illness. He has improved so steadily and satisfactorily that his physicians now consider further bulletins unnecessary. Barring unlooked for complications the baronet will probably be strong enough to leave for London by the end of the week.

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food Grape-Nuts and get well.

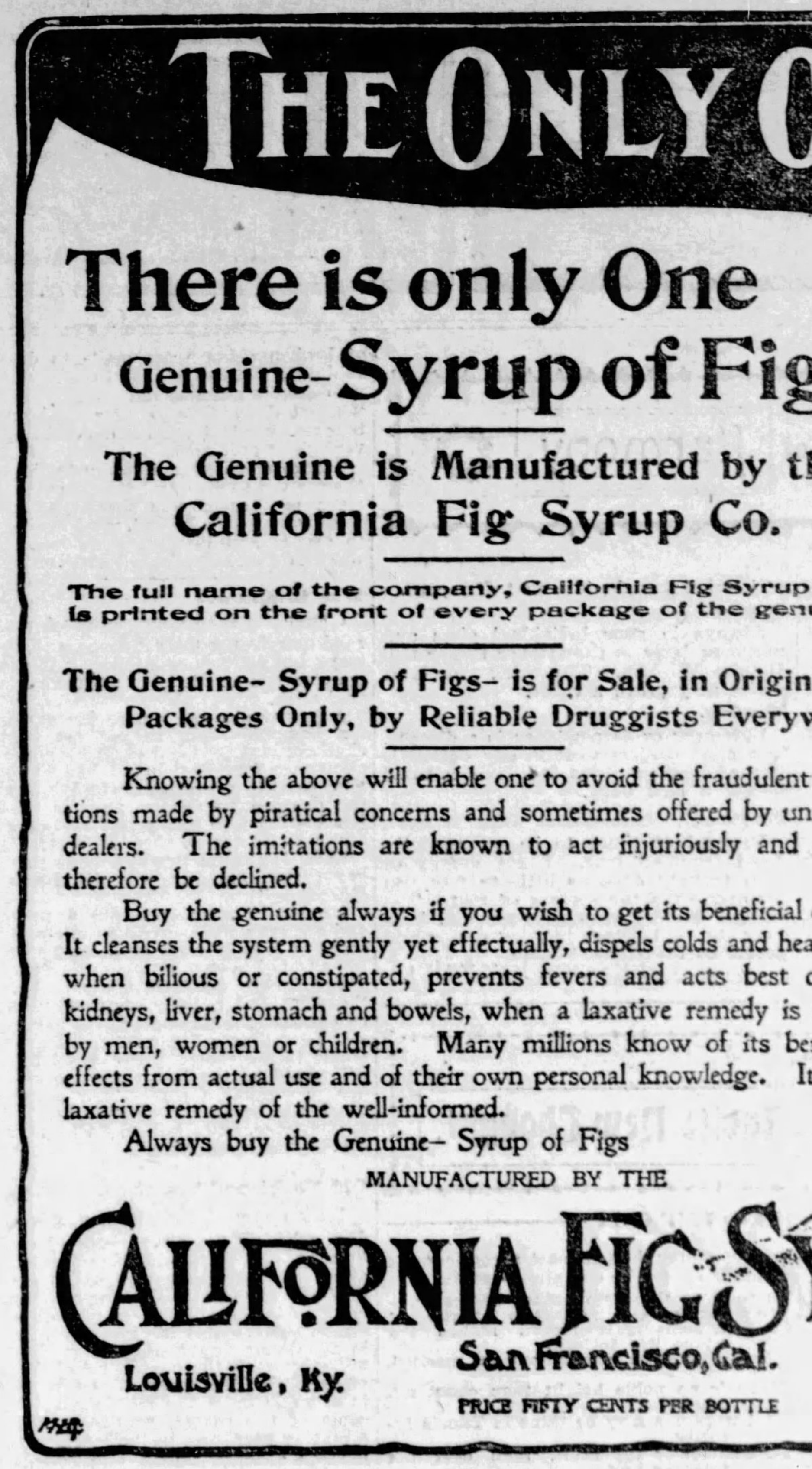
"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I fed it had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious, healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman.

Grape-Nuts food stands for the true theory of health.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine- Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine- Syrup of Figs

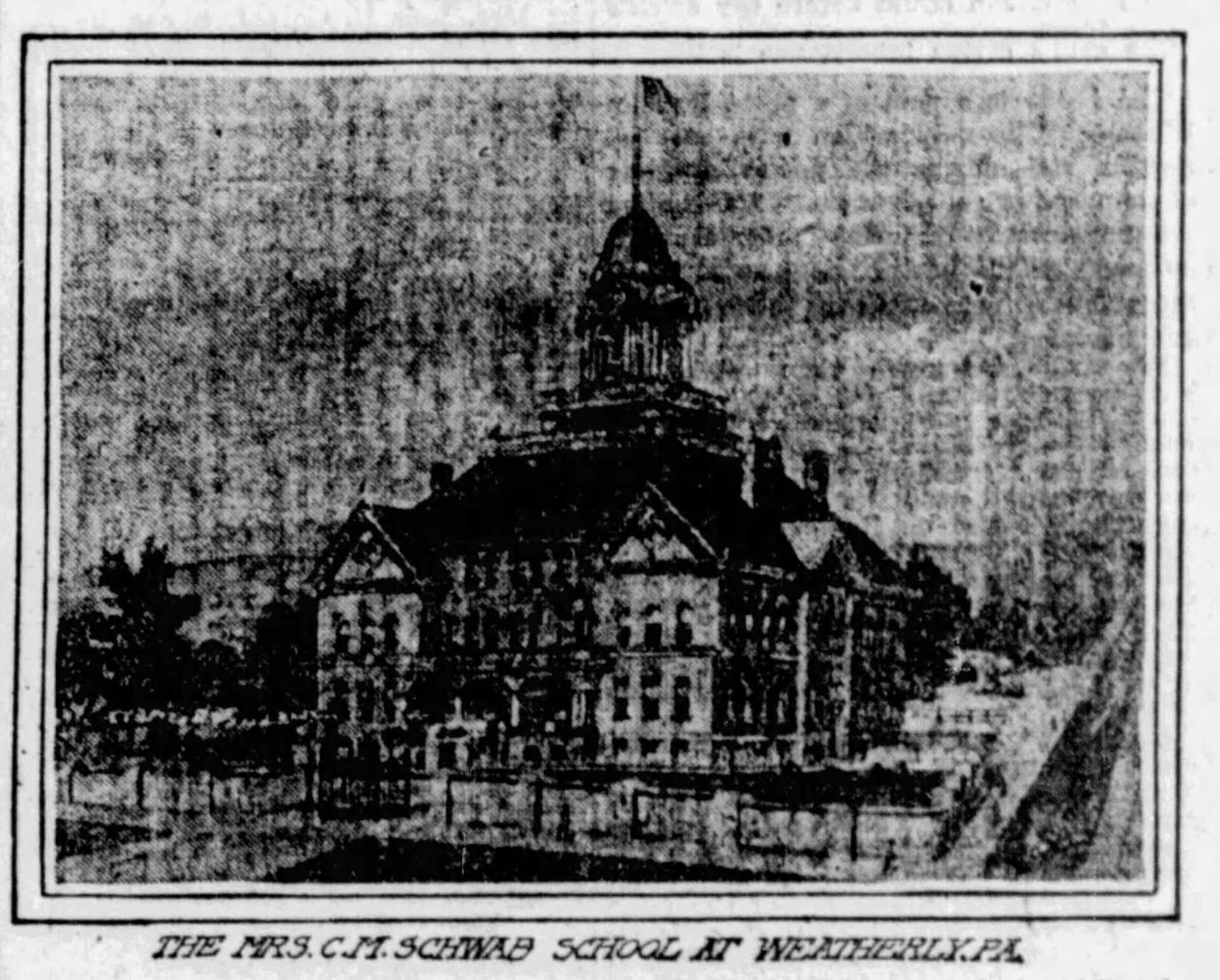
MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

SCHWAB'S GIFT TO THE TOWN OF WEATHERLY

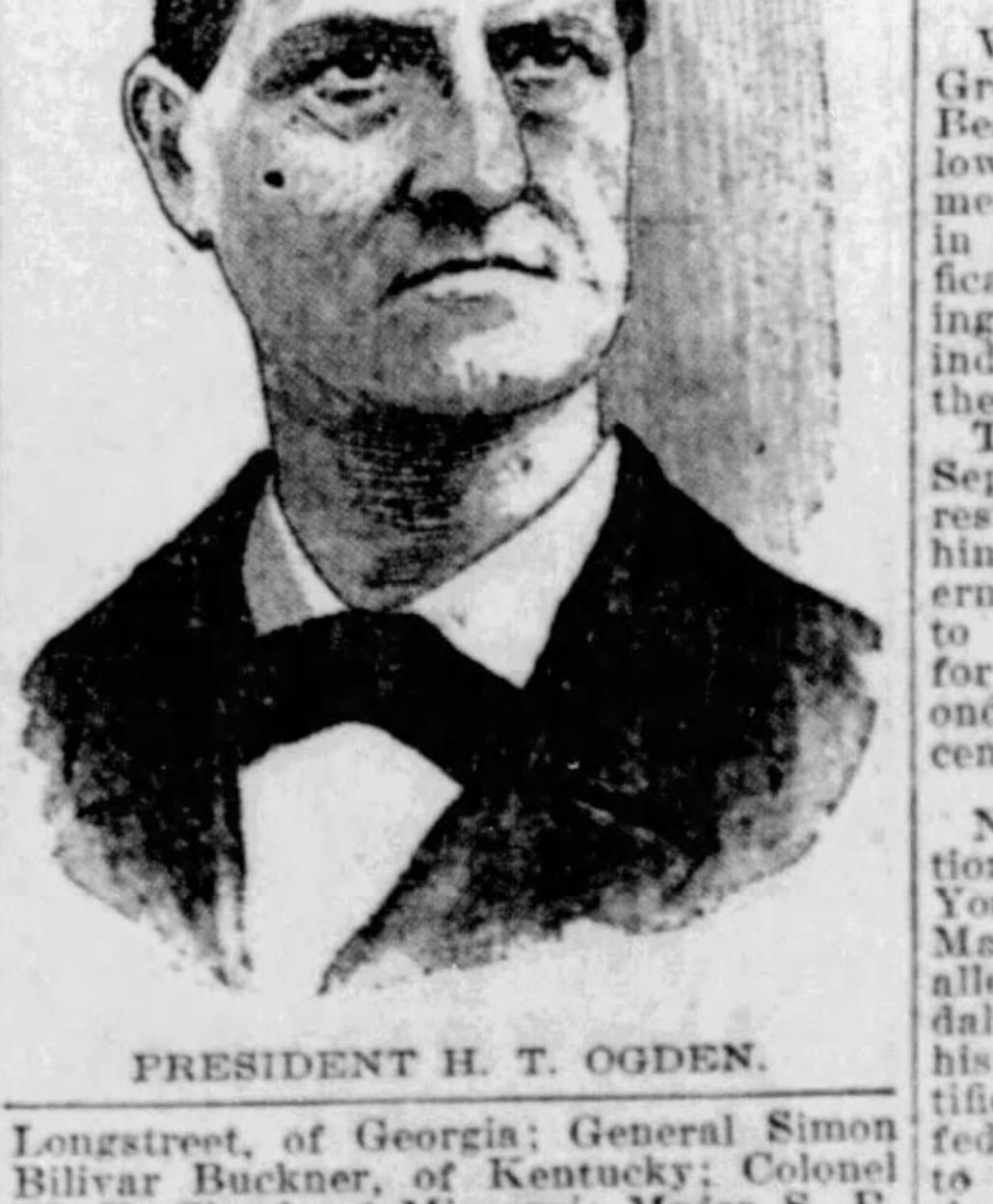


THE MRS. C.M. SCHWAB SCHOOL AT WEATHERLY, PA.

Weatherly, Pa., Sept. 21.—Great preparations have been made here for the dedication of the Mrs. C. M. Schwab School, which Mr. Schwab has erected in her native town, in honor of his wife, at a cost of $90,000. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab visited this place about two years ago, and asked the town folk to determine what would be the most useful gift they could receive. It was agreed that a building in which to accommodate all the public school children of the town was needed most, and Mr. Schwab took steps at once to erect the building, which will soon be dedicated.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

Indianapolis, Ind, Sept. 16.—What will in all probability be the last of the national conventions of the Mexican War Veterans began in Indianapolis today. There are less tha 4,000 of the veterans left out of a total of 112,000, and they are dying at the rate of more than 1,000 a year. Among the most prominent survivors are General James Longstreet, of Georgia; General Simon Bilivar Buckner, of Kentucky; Colonel W. F. Cloud, of Missouri; Major S. P. Tufts, of Illinois, and General Lew Wallace, of Indiana.



PRESIDENT H. T. OGDEN.

Several score of the veterans were assembled in the state capitol this afternoon when the gathering was called to order by N. T. Ogden, of Cincinnati, president of the national association. Letters of good will were read from President Roosevelt and from the governors of several states. The session will continue through tomorrow. The association has no business to transact except the election of officers, and the convention is entirely in the nature of a reunion.

WORKING FOR MISSIONS.

Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 19.—Attired in old dresses, wearing heavy waterproof shoes, with sleeves rolled up to the elbows and carrying sharpened knives 42 prominent women of the missionary society of the Markland Avenue Methodist church, went today to the two canning factories of Kokoma. They occupy positions at the benches with the girls of the factory and are peeling tobotoes for $1 a day. The decision to take employment of this kind was reached at a meeting of the society last evening. The women want to raise $250 for the church.

GREEN ARRESTED.

Another Man Implicated in the Postal Frauds.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 19.—State Senator George A. Green, of this city, was placed under arrest today by United States Marshal Black. The charge was conspiracy and bribery growing out of the postal investigation. The bond was placed at $10,000, with Jonas M. Kilmer as surety.

Washington, Sept. 19.—State Senator Green, of New York, and George W. Beavers, formerly of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, were indicted by the grand jury in this city last Tuesday, but the identification was kept from the records pending their arrest. Beavers and Green are indicted jointly for conspiracy to defraud the government, it is said.

The examination will be held Tuesday, September 22. Senator Green was arrested on two warrants, one charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government in bribing George W. Beavers to purchase international time recorders for the government at $100 each; the second for offering Beavers a bribe of 10 per cent on clock sales to the government.

New York, Sept. 21.—In the examination today of Maurice Runkle, the New York merchant indicted with August W. Machen and Thomas W. McGregor, for alleged complicity in the postal scandals, Commissioner Hitchcock repeated his ruling in the Beavers case that a certified copy of the indictment before a federal commissioner was sufficient proof to establish probable cause, and denied the motion of the defense for permission to cross-examine the government witnesses. "The government," said Commissioner Hitchcock, "has made out a prima facie case, and it is now, so to speak, up to the defendant."

BANDITS IN CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 16.—An additional force of Rural Guards were sent to arrest the outlaws that have appeared at Sevilla. Several armed countrymen have been arrested, but protest their innocence.

It is rumored that a former mayor of San Luis, with 20 thoroughly armed men, has joined the outlaws, the leader of whom, by name Santiago Castilto, is a discharged officer of the Rural Guard. Two guards were wounded in yesterday's skirmish with the outlaws. Major Betancourt was not seriously wounded, but his horse was killed. The general impression regarding the alleged revolution is that it is a political farce and little excitement prevails.

President Palma is expected to arrive here today.

Philadelphia police have battle with mob of 1,000 men and boys who attacked dye works where textile strike is in progress.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

$75 A MONTH PAID RELIABLE MEN in every locality and expenses. Permanent. Royal Remedy Co., Dept. B., Toledo, O.

Handsome, intelligent young lady, worth $20,000, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address, Jessie, 1980 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted, Oil Agents In every county, reliable, energetic men to sell on commission, specially to the Farmers and Threshers our line of high grade Lubricating Oils, Greases, also Roof, Barn and House Paints. Apply at once. Address The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

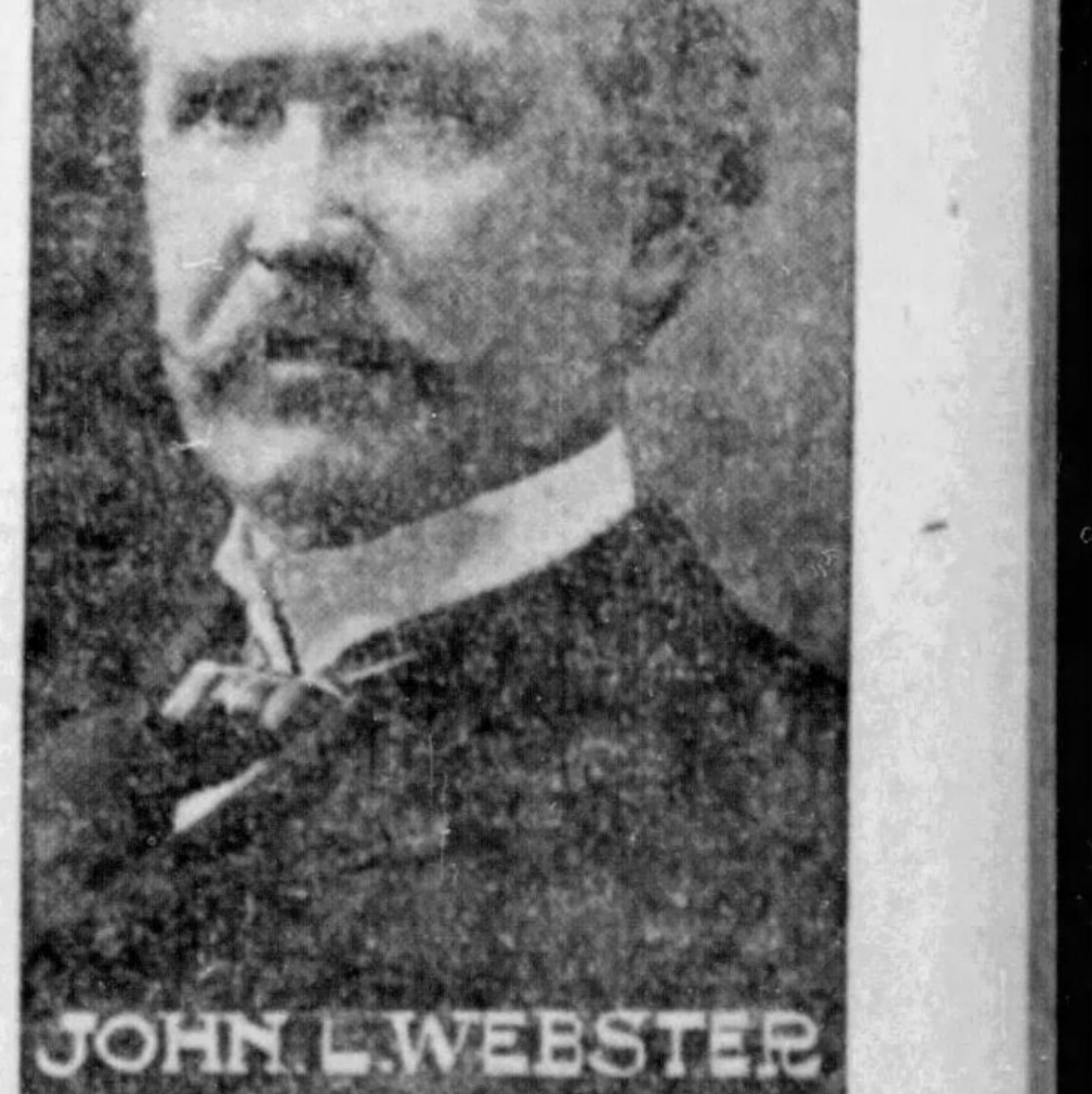
Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 7 L—Jackson, Mich.

BIG PAYING BUSINESS For MEN WOMEN. Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make $30 to $50 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits and doing genuine gold, silver, nickle and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Let us start you. We teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster is the first open candidate for the Republican nomination for the vice presidency, having been endorsed unanimously and with an extraordinary burst of enthusiasm by the recent state Republican convention of Nebraska, his nome state.

Mr. Webster lives at Omaha and is one of the best known among western attorneys. His power as an orator hat bought him into touch with people in all parts of the country. He recently added to his fame as a public speaker by delivering one of the principal addresses at the annual meeting of the American Mining congress.



JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

A FALSE REPORT.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 21.—Senator Hanna stated today that there was no truth in the report printed in some of the Eastern papers this morning that he would resign the chairmanship of the national Republican committee on account of ill-health. Mr. Hanna's duties as chairman, it is pointed out, are extremely light at present, and will continue so until the national Republican convention meets when a new chairman may be named. Mr. Hanna declined to state whether or not he would again accept the chairmanship if offered to him.

Collieries Closed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—Seven anthracite collieries operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in the Wyoming, Shamokin and Schuylkill districts are closed down for today and tomorrow. About 2,000 men and boys are idle as a result. The restriction of production is made necessary by the fact that the steam sizes of coal have been piling up lately, and while there are full orders for the prepared sizes, it is thought better to close the mines for two days

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The thought or mood of mind most profitable in permanent results to you is the desire to do right. This is not sentiment, but science.

Thursday.

The character of your thought brings to you events, persons, and opportunities with as much certainty as the state of the atmosphere brings rain or dry weather.

Friday.

What you think is of far more importance than what you say or do. Because your thought never ceases its action on others or whatever it is placed upon.

Saturday.

The habit of hurry wears out more bodies and kills more people than is realized. Pray to get out of the current of hurried thought into that of repose.

Sunday.

Always in your individual aims and purposes defer to the Higher Power and Infinite Wisdom. The thing you most desire may prove a curse.

Monday.

Ill-temper or despondency is a disease. The mind subject to it in any degree is to that degree a sick mind. A sick mind makes a sick body.

Tuesday.

Demand at times to be permanently freed from all fear. Every second of such thought does its little to free you for ever from the slavery of fear. The Infinite Mind knows no fear, and it is your eternal heritage to grow nearer and nearer to the Eternal Mind.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

It Is a Puzzle. Invite New Thought.

EMILY S. BOUTON

Sophonisba looked puzzled.

I waited to hear what problem was disturbing her usual serenity by an insistence upon solution. It proved a simple little thing after all, but it remains unanswered, as anything pertaining to a common habit often does.

We had been to church. It was the first Sunday following vacation when pastor and people came together after the summer's parting of the ways. Nothing was more evident than that it was a season of rejoicing, of heartfelt gladness that once more the Father's house was opened for a communion of spirit. Flowers graced the chancel and pulpit. The sunlight came into the windows, and the sound of the soft breezes rustling in the trees just outside seemed to join its musical cadence with the words and songs of pleasure at this renewal of spiritual communion, and of effort toward spiritual growth.

All this Sophonisba spoke of in eloquent fashion and then came the puzzling question. The hour for the opening of the services is thoroughly understood by the people. It is advertised in the newspapers and it never varies. It is not one thing this month or year and another the next, but always the same.

"And yet," she continued, "when the minister arose in his pulpit, half of the seats were still vacant. Turning around just before the sermon began, to my intense surprise I saw they were then nearly all filled. The people must have straggled in during the previous exercises 'at any old time,' without reference to the appointed hour for assembling. I wondered how that earnest-eyed minister could have held his thought to the higher things while watching the tardy arrival of so many of his flock. It was not so strange for the outsiders, but many of the late arrivals were members come to welcome a well-beloved pastor home."

I suggested that it was no worse there than elsewhere in public places.

"I know," she said, "and I am not criticising unkindly. It is only that I was surprised to find this tardiness upon such an exceptional occasion. What is it in human nature that perpetually wars upon punctuality? Even in places where the doors are shut at a certain moment, and to be late means to lose a large part of what a goodly price has been paid for, there will be enough on the wrong side of the entrance to fill many seats. I sometimes think this habit comes from a complete inability to measure time. And the cost of a minute's delay may be so great!"

Sophonisba gave up the problem and so do I. It is a habit, however, that is very exasperating to those who believe in being on time. If the "dawdlers" would remember that "the mill will never grind with the water that has passed," they would have a much greater chance for success in life. It is the Now which is important, and that means the doing of things appointed for the present moment in that moment.

We all know people who are "constitutionally late." They are never ready on time. They are never punctual to the hour of engagement. To find them so once would be as astonishing as the negro preacher's "phenomeno." He had used the word frequently in his sermon and was asked to explain it. This was what he said: "Bredren, if you see a cow, dat not a phenomeno; if you see a distle, dat not a phenomeno; if you hear de bird sing, dat not a phenomeno. But, if you see de cow sitting on de distle and singin' like de bird, dat would be a phenomeno!"

A lack of punctuality, become a confirmed habit, militates against a success in life in any direction. It is a habit very easily acquired, and one helped on to strength even by something seemingly considered so unimportant as late church going. It evinces, not perhaps, a purposeful disregard for the rights and feelings of others, but at least a careless one which it should be our aim to avoid.

There is no thing we cannot overcome.
Say not thy evil instinct is inherited,
Or that some trait inborn makes thy whole life forlorn,
And calls down punishment not merited.

There is no noble height thou canst not climb.
All triumphs may be thine in Time's futurity,
If, whatsoe'er thy fault, thou dost not faint or halt,
But lean upon the staff of God's security.

Earth has no claim the soul cannot contest.
Know thyself part of that Eternal Source,
And nought can stand before thy spirit's force,
The soul's divine inheritance is best.

The above is a part of a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in which with musical rhythm she affirms the power absolute of the mind or soul over matter, including the physical body. This affirmation is no freak of the imagination, no flight of fancy, but a truth which is both scientific and practical.

We spend too much time with the body's demands and assertions, yielding our will wholly to its behests. "We act," writes Rev. R. Heber Newton, "as if we believed we were made up of matter and not of mind; as if we ourselves were these bodies and not the souls within them. * * * We believe in eating and sleeping and exercising as means towards health—which is well; but we do not believe in any inward experiences corresponding to this physical regimen, as of at least equal moment in the preservation of health."

One lesson has been learned in this respect and that is the necessity of a change in environment in order to bring renewed strength. The secret of this renewal lies, not so much in the physical change, as in the mental. A new order of thought takes possession of the mind and the inspiration which it gives is reflected outward upon the body, filling it with vigor. The old thought which is, in truth, "stale substance," is cast out, for the time being at least, and sometimes thrown away. It is well when this is the case. The thoughts of yesterday belong to the past. Only so far as they pertain to the divine realities of life should they remain, to form a part of what Paul calls "the spiritual body."

"Earth has no claim the soul cannot contest."

Remember this. It means that the thoughts which hurt us, the conditions that hold us in bondage to sickness, or hinder success, may be overcome. But it must be done by a new order of thought, persisted in, lived in, until it becomes interwoven into our very selves. "One secret of eternal life and happiness is to be ever pushing forward toward the new, or 'forgetting the things which are behind, and pressing forward to those which are before.'"

When you come to think of it, everything in nature supports this idea. Nothing is today as it was yesterday, and the change means growth toward greater perfection if the right conditions prevail.

Invite new ideas, new thought. Let it be hopeful, joyous, confident thought and it will bring new power. "In the higher realms of mind are those who are ever joyous, cheerful, and confident of future success and happiness. They have lived up to the Law, and proven it. With them 'faith is swallowed up in victory.' They know that by keeping the mind in a certain state, properly controlling their thoughts, there is brought a constant inflowing of happiness and power. Because power and happiness must move together. So must sin, pain and weakness. * * * Of this their faith or belief is as certain as is ours that fire will burn, or that water will extinguish fire."

Of course this faith cannot be won in a day, a month, or a year. It is the product of continued effort, but that will bring progress, and a progress that soon becomes perceptible, in better health of the body, in greater power of accomplishment, and in a larger degree of happiness. When failure comes, it is because we do not, day by day, cast off the "dead thoughts," and fill our spirits full of those which are new and invigorating.

The Cozy Corner

To Amuse the Children.

Dear Cozy Corner Mothers:—Do the little children "most set you crazy" these days when you are putting up fruit and making pickles and preserves, between the hundred and one other things that must be done? Let me tell you how you can dispose of them for a little while each day.

When you go to town the next time, or send by some one, if you are not going soon—buy a pound of shingle nails which will cost you, maybe, five cents, and a small hammer that will cost you ten cents more. Also half a pound of different colored glass beads. Find a long board, put it on the back porch where you can keep watch of it, and then let the boy have some of the nails and the hammer, and he will be provided with employment and happiness for a longtime. Show him how to drive the nails so they can be easily removed from the board and he will find as much pleasure in pulling them out as in putting them in. No matter if he does pound his fingers and thumbs once in a while, he will soon learn not to do so.

Lest his little sister should be lonely when he is so employed, thread for her a fine needle with double, waxed thread, and let her have a few of the beads in a cup. Show her how to combine the colors in patterns and she will find it a most engrossing occupation for hours, and will unconsciously be learning lessons in harmony of color and artistic designing.

For the little bits of children who cannot be quite yet trusted with a needle, a box of buttons and a thread with a waxed end will furnish amusement. Save your spools—big and little—and let the children have them to play with. In one family of my acquaintance, where the mother is a dressmaker and, consequently, has a plenty of spools, battles are fought with rows of white and black soldiers in opposite rows; the big, basting spools are the "captains" and the little twist spools, doing duty as cannon balls, which are rolled with great and murderous force against the opposing armies.

Teach the children to learn how to "make believe" and they will amuse themselves. The trouble now-a-days is that children have too many toys and too much attention paid to them. In the old times when a "boughten doll" was the exception, the girls could be perfectly happy with home made dolls, and even those made of crook-neck squashes; bits of broken china were made to do duty as dinner and tea sets, and the boy or girl who couldn't amuse himself, or herself, without the assistance of a kindergarten teacher, would have been considered a very poor specimen.

Try to teach your children to think for themselves and to feel that they have no right to "tease" you when you are at work and you will find much more time to amuse and instruct them when your work is done.—Abigail Adams.

Was It Honest?

I have not seen many letters from railroad men in the Cozy Corner, and do not know but that class is barred; if not, let me give you a sample of what we have to deal with.

A few weeks ago a preacher came into my baggage room to get his baggage checked, and as the weight exceeded the allowance for his ticket, I had to charge him for the overplus. I told him what the charges would be, and he tried to jew me down to half price. When I told him I could not do that, he said:

"You can count two tickets on this baggage; the company will not know the difference."

I said: "Parson, you are a preacher, and are trying to convert people and help them to forsake their sins, are you not?" He allowed he was trying to do just that. "Well," says I, "it is a sin to lie, and therefore, if I tell the company there are two tickets for this amount of baggage, I will be telling a lie, and sinning, and it seems to me that a preacher of the gospel would be the last person to ask any one to commit a sin." This seemed to touch the brother, and says he, "Check the baggage, and I will pay whatever you ask."—"Railroad Man."

Old Fashioned Teaching.

How many of the young people of today, with all the advantages of church, Sunday school and Bible classes, can give, at once, the names and teachings of the Books of the Bible, and how many mothers in the present era of progressive study, and mental improvement, include in the home department of study a familiarity with the contents of this Book of Books? The books of the Bible contain, aside from the religious teachings, some of the purest, grandest and most elevating literature in the world, and yet modern history, fiction and science, all are given precedence to it. And are the young people of today any better in any way than those whose mothers made the teaching of these things a part of their early education? And the mothers—how about them?

The following was sent to The Blade by Mrs. Lois E. Calvin, whose mother—like all God-fearing mothers of her time—taught her children these names by singing them as a lullaby to the younger ones, and as a necessary part of the education of these who were older:

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

(Tune, Hebron.)

The Great Jehovah speaks to us
In Genesis and Exodus;
Leviticus and Numbers see,
Followed by Deuteronomy.
Joshua and Judges sway the land,
Ruth gleans the sheaf with trembling hand;
Samuel and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear.

Ezra and Nehemiah, now,
Esther the beauteous show,
Job speaks in sighs, David in Psalms,
While Proverbs teach to scatter alms.
Ecclesiastes now comes on,
And the sweet Songs of Solomon,
Isaiah, Jeremiah, then
While Lamentations takes the pen.

Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea's lyre,
Then Joel, Amos, Obadiah,
And Joel, Micah, Nahum come,
While lofty Habakkuk finds room,
To Zephaniah, Haggai calls,
While Zachariah builds his walls
And Malachi with garments
Concludes the Ancient Testament.

Books of the New Testament.
(Tune, Sweet Home.)

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
Wrote the life of our Lord;
The Acts, what the Apostles
Accomplished, record.
Rome, Corinth, Galatia and
Ephesians hear,
What Philippians, Collossians,
Thessalonians revere.

Timotheus, Titus,
And Philemon precede
The epistle to the Hebrews,
Which we gratefully read.
James, Peter and John, with
The short letter, Jude;
The rounds of Divine
Revelation conclude.

A TEXAS WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

Things happen out in the west, and this is what a Texas woman has accomplished in the business world.

The Frontier Monthly, a Denver magazine, tells the story of Mrs. Annie McElroy Brett, of El Paso, Texas, one of the foremost women in business in this country. She is the first woman in the United States to be the president of a telephone company, and, what is more, she has the distinction which is accorded few men of having thoroughly whipped one of the biggest corporations in the country in a fight for supremacy. Mrs. Brett's entry into business was accidental. Mr. Brett had successfully organized an independent telephone system in Michigan and other eastern states, and was in the full enjoyment of success when broken health forced him to remove southwest. His death soon after at El Paso resulted in Mrs. Brett forming a determination to go into the telephone business herself. She accordingly organized a company, and in the face of months of hard fighting against the agents of the Bell company, managed to gain the support of the business element of the city, fought her franchise through the city council and finally installed her company with enough capital to make her fearless of outside interference. Mrs. Brett was made president of the company, and is a woman of great political, commercial and social power in the community in which she planned and executed this most stupendous task.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The cheap little plaster of paris statuettes and casts are pretty, but soil so easily that one can enjoy them but a short time and when hey become soiled are anything but pleasing or ornamental. A writer in the Pilgrim says these casts can be satisfactorily cleaned by rubbing them with cornmeal, using a soft tooth brush for cleaning all crevices in the work and polishing them off with a silk handkerchief. The method is easily tried, at any rate.

"A Friendship Calendar" is a very appropriate gift for an elderly person or a shut-in. It is made thus: Cut 365 squares of cardboard two and a half by three inches and on each square have a friend of the one for whom it is intended write a loving message, signed with her name. The other cards—should there not be 365 friends—can be filled with quotations from the best authors, or from favorite books and poems.

Take these to a printer who will put the consecutive dates on the cards with red ink and gum the slips on a pad. A fancy cover can then be made and the calendar, arranged to either stand on a table or to hang on the wall. Every day the happy possessor of this will have a message from a friend, or some comforting quotation with which to begin the day.

Peach and pear stains can be removed from white goods by covering them with salt, wet with lemon juice. Honey, jelly and any ticky substance can be removed from soft dress goods, by rubbing with slightly diluted alcohol.

Stains of nearly all kinds can be removed from mattresses by covering them with a thick paste of starch and water. When dry, brush off, and unless the stain is an old one, it will usually disappear with one application; if not, use the paste a second time.

When a hot dish has left a white spot on the surface of your polished table, try covering it for an hour with a paste of salt and sweet oil; then polish with a dry cloth and the spot will disappear.

Has some careless person leaned his head against your wall paper and left thereon an unsightly grease spot? Lay a piece of heavy blotting paper over the spot and press a hot iron against it; the grease will be absorbed by the paper. Common dirt stains can usually be removed from wall paper by rubbing them with stale bread, or by a piece of flannel dipped in dry oatmeal.

Mr. J. G. R.:—You can obtain silk worm eggs and full directions for caring for them and raising the worms, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Whether you could make a "paying" business of raising silk worms, cannot be promised; some have done so and many who have tried it have failed to make it profitable. Much depends upon the perseverance and patience of the individual.

Silver not in constant use will keep bright if kept in canton flannel bags in which is dropped a small bit of gum camphor.

For a good tooth powder, mix thoroughly, by several siftings, 15 ounces of prepared chalk and one ounce powdered camphor gum; a little powdered castile soap added to this will make the preparation saponaceous.

Miss Clara Barton, though nearly eighty-two years old, is said to be as energetic as she was a score of years ago, and still full of interest in all that pertains to the mitigation of suffering.

For a most invigorating shampoo, cut a lemon in two, dip the head in a bowl of luke-warm water, then rub the lemon vigorously on the scalp and hair. It will cleanse from all grease and dirt and give a bright, healthy feeling to the scalp.

A lemon sliced and left in the water drawn for the bath, for a couple of hours, is a great addition to the pleasure of the bather.

"Poor cooking spoils love's young dream far oftener than lack of sympathy."

To prevent wash goods from fading, soak for three hours in a solution from a gallon of cold water and one tablespoonful of turpentine. Dry the goods thoroughly before washing in the usual way. Remove from the line all colored clothes as soon as they are dry, as the sunshine will fade them more than washing

A Harvard professor has discovered that alcohol, applied at once, will remove the ivy poison, and that old poisons were cured by two or three applications of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and sugar of lead.

Do not believe that, in order to be a "good neighbor," you must "run in" at all hours of the day or be continually visiting. If ever the proverb, "Familiarity breeds contempt," is proven true, it is with this kind of neighbors. Respect your neighbor sufficiently to avoid speaking of his family affairs, and he will be your friend much longer than he will if you are too familiar."

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Some one has said, "Have something to say and say it." I suppose the reverse of this is equally true, and hence my long silence. I could only have told you of my illness—for it seems that nurses will be ill once in a while. I'm simply writing this so that Miss Prudence will not rule me out for absence.

I am going to Colorado soon, for the benefit of my health, and if I find anything of interest there—as I undoubtedly shall—I will write to you. With kind thoughts for all—"Cara Mia," Iowa.

Miss Prudence is in receipt of an "effusion"—she can think of no better name for it—from our Florida Bach. It is written on a piece of bamboo leaf and is in the "style of poetry."

It is very affecting, but the "Bach" assures the Chaperone that it is not to be taken "too seriously," and promises to come aagin, which we most sincerely hope he will do. For the bamboo leaf—the first she ever saw—Miss Prudence thanks this friend and will give it an honorable place in her cabinet of curiosities.

Another welcome letter from "Oregon Bach:"

Since I wrote you, nearly all of our dead have been found, the bodies buried and their places while on earth filled by others.

Especially do I notice this in the postoffice here, where the same prompt, cheerful attention is paid to the public as it was before the disaster by a young lady who was found, the day after the cloudburst, locked in her lover's arms; he, no doubt, lost his life in trying in vain to save her.

On many of the lots where the comfortable homes, with well cared for lawns, filled with flowers and trees, were changed by the flood into a wilderness, new and better homes are already being erected and the wheels of progress rolling slowly around, will soon remove all traces of our great trouble from the face of the earth, but it will be long before we forget the scenes of a few months ago.

Had I ben one of the "departed," no doubt "Old Maid," of N. Y., would have fallen in line with our Chief and her M. G. R. girlies, with a handful of sympathy, but because I must now live, suffer and probably die without love, or some one to close my eyes after death, she thinks I do not need sympathy at all. My fate is surely sad, and if she knew how sad, I am sure she would be moved with compassion, and her eyes would fill with tears. But she doesn't know.

Somebody—I forget who it was—said something about my bread. Ever since our forefathers found and cultivated the wild cereals men have known that bread, in some of its various forms, will support life and strength better than any other single food, except milk, therefore bread-making should be well understood. Though I fear any suggestion from a bachelor-cook will be received with little favor by the smart women who read The Blade, I think, from the number of people who eat of my bread and give it unstinted praise, that perhaps I can do as well as many a young woman who takes upon herself the duties of feeding and caring for a man by marrying him.

This is one way to make bread: Keep some sweet milk in a cool place until it turns to "clabber," then stir in flour until it is thick enough to work with the hands; place in a covered dish in a cool place for 36 or 48 hours. In the bottom of your mixing pan put a handful of flour, a little soda and salt, add the prepared dough and knead well; turn into a well-greased baking pan, let it rise in a warm place 15 or 20 minutes and bake.

If after trying this any one fails to keep her husband from taking his meals down town, where he is exposed to the fascinations of the waitresses in white caps and ruffled aprons, I will tell her of a still simpler way.

The next time I come I will probably bring with me my photograph for the M. G. R. column. Not that I am vain enough to think it may help to bring girls to the far west, but lest those who have expressed a wish to see it, may think I am ashamed to send it. I hope none will be so disappointed that they will write to The Blade and say—"he is nothing but a common man."—Oregon Bach."

It pleases me to know that my state is to have its representation enlarged by the coming of "Madeline" and "A Wisconsin Badger," and I give them a hearty welcome to our organization which, as "Omega" has said, "brings happiest cheer."

Yes, "Missouri," the M. G. R. is an ideal company from which to add to one's friendship-wealth; I, for one, feel richer in that respect for your coming. We must not lose our "Moorland Princess," and have expected "Rex Montes" to write again.

"Broncho Bill" has not yet told us of his new Oregon home and the "Old Bach" who set so many of us thinking a year ago, will soon be a "delinquent" in the M. G. R. if he does not write.

I am glad so many of our members are generous enough to add frequent "freewill" offerings to the annual fee of a letter, which Miss Prudence requires. It is the frequency of these cheerful, chatty letters which gives the M. G. R. its charm. Its charm! Was it not also in those letters from "A Westerner' and our new friend in the beautiful Williamette valley? The joy notes rung clear and sweet through all their writing and I found myslf growing glad because of their gladness. Blessings on the M. G. R. and the friends it has made for me, and for all.—"Coralyn," Wis.

GLOOM AND GLEAM.

There's gloom enough to keep you glum,
And sorrows will ever crowding come;
If signals for storms you always fly
There'll be matter enough to make you cry.

There's gleam enough to keep you glad,
Though the skies are heavy and times are bad,
And blessings will follow on apace
The one who gives with a smiling face.

So banish the gloom that keeps you glum
To the farthest corner of Christendom,
And cherish the gleam that keeps you glad
As the best little comrade you ever had.
—Rose Mills Powers in Good Housekeeping.

SOME PEACH SUGGESTIONS.

Peach Cobbler.

This is really nothing but a peach pie made with a raised crust, which makes it much lighter and more digestible for many persons.

Make a light biscuit dough with sweet milk and baking powder, roll quite thin and line a deep pie-tin with it. Fill with ripe peaches pared and sliced; over these pour half a teacupful or more of sugar, depending upon how sweet the peaches are; sprinkle just a dust of cinnamon and cover with the crust. Bake in a mderate oven and, when done, remove the top crust, turn it upside-down on the pie and cover with sweetened sliced peaches. Serve with cream.

Peaches and Rice.

Steam a cupful of rice until it is very tender, but not mashed; line a buttered mold with it, and fill the inside of the mold with peaches that have been pared, cut in small pieces and covered with sugar (standing for at least an hour before using). Set the mold with the rice and peaches on ice, or in a very cold place until needed, then serve with a pitcher of whipped cream passed with them.

Peach Pie.

Make a rich paste and line with it a deep pie tin. In this place alternate layers of sliced peaches and sugar; roll out the remaining crust into thin strips and place them, lattice fashion, over the fruit. Bake in a moderate oven and serve warm, with cream or peach sauce.

Peach Sauce.

Mix with half a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of cornstarch and pour on it a cupful of boiling water. Boil five minutes, stirring it constantly, until perfectly clear and smooth. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a large tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of peaches that have been pared, mashed and rubbed through a sieve. Let all boil up once and serve hot.

Plum Catsup.

Stew plums in just enough water to prevent their burning, till tender; strain through a sieve to remove skins and to two pounds of pulp allow one-half pound of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well and heat very hot and seal. This is an especially nice relish to serve with cold meat of any kind. Currants or grapes may be used in place of the plums.

Banner Puzzlers

For August.

New Work—Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO IS HE?

He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1837. In his boyhood he learned the printer's trade, which he worked at for several years. He published a volume of poems in 1860, in connection with John J. Piatt. From 1861 to 1865 he was United States consul at Venice. After his return he resided in New York and was one of the editors of The Nation. In 1871 he became editor of the Atlantic Monthly, holding this position for ten years when he retired in order to devote his time more fully to his own writings. These are marked by an artistic finish, and a keen but subtle humor.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I bought a farm for $3,000, principal and interest payable in three equal annual installments, money worth 7%. What was each payment?

ELFA.

3.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A cereal.
2.—Caloric.
3.—To devour.
4.—Denotes presence.
5.—A consonant.

HENRY.

4.—TRANSFORMATIONS.

1.—Change the first letter of a punctuation mark, and have one of the "Wise Men of Greece."
2.—Change the last letter of a part of the human body and have part of a circle.
3.—Change the first letter of a weapon and have a pie.
4.—Change the last letter of an animal and have a carriage.
5.—Change the first letter of a vessel for holding liquid and have a cover for the head.
6.—Change the first letter of a farming tool and have a body of water.
7.—Change the first letter of a dwelling-place and have a small animal.
8.—Change the last letter of a part of a tree and have a fruit.

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

What causes the white streaks on a plastered wall?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Passions are likened best to floods and streams;
The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

R. S. WALKER.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 10.

1.—Oliver Hazzard Perry.

2.—Words forming Capstan: Caledonian, Scorpion, Lawrence, Somers, Trippe, Ariel, Niagara, Tigress, Porcupine.

3.—By the capstan we find that Perry had 9 ships. If this number is as 3-3 to 2-3 to the number of ships of the enemy, their number is 6; 6x8 equals 54, the number of Perry's guns. This number being as 6-6 to 7-6 to the number of the British guns, we find 1-6 to be 9, and 7-6 to be 7x9, or 63, the number of the British guns.

4.—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

5.—Perry received from Congress as reward for his services during the war of 1812, a vote of thanks, a medal and the rank of captain.

6.—Addison wrote:
"Unbounded courage and compassion joined,
Tempering each other in the victor's mind,
Alternately proclaim him good and great,
And make the hero, and the man complete."

Chat.

There was a nice little class to recite this morning in the 'Cademy.

Hawkeye, Perry Cross, Pauline, U No Hoo, W. Lake and Robert Roland

Hawkeye sends in the first list in response to the Schoolmistress' request for a series to be voted upon. Thank you, my dear, and will you please send the answer to your Query, which you overlooked?

Pauline, please send in a full list of new work as an "outward sign" of your "inward contrition," and "all shall be forgiven."

U No Hoo, that was a capital lesson, but your list was not quite complete. It must contain a Who Was He, an Arithmetical, a Mechanical (word squares, etc.), a Miscellaneous, a Query and a Quotation.

CAT-LIFE.

(Written for Our Dumb Animals.)

Dozing, and dozing, and dozing!
Pleasant enough,
Dreaming of sweet cream and mouse-meat—
Delicate stuff!

Of raids on the pantry and hen-coop,
Or light, stealthy tread
Of cat-gossips, meeting by moonlight
On a ridge-pole or shed.

Waked by a somerset, whirling
From cushion to floor;
Waked to a wild rush for safety
From window to door.

Waking to hands that first smooth us,
And then pull our tails;
Punish with slaps when we show them
The strength of our nails!

These big mortal tyrants even grudge us
A place on the mat.
Do they think we enjoy for our music
Staccatoes of "scat?"

What in the world were we made for
Man, do you know?
By you to be petted, tormented?
Are you friend or foe?

To be treated, now, just as you treat us,
The question is pat—
To take just our chances of living,
Would you be a cat?
—Lucy Larcom.

ADVENTURES OF CHAD AND HIS DOG.

The following description of the running away from his old home of a Kentucky boy, Chad, and his dog Jack is taken from the new novel entitled The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by John Fox, jr.:

All this while Chad had been sitting on the low threshold, with his elbows in the hollows of his thighs and his left hand across his mouth. Once more, he meant to be bound to no man's service and, at the final thought of losing Jack, the liberty-loving little tramp spat over his hand with sharp decision and rose.

Just above him and across the buck antlers over the door, lay a long flintlock rifle; a bullet-pouch, a powder-horn, and a small raccoon skin haversack hung from one of the prongs; and on them the boy's eyes rested longingly. Old Nathan, he knew, claimed that the dead man had owed him money; and he further knew that old Nathan meant to take all he could lay his hands on in payment; but he climbed resolutely upon a chair and took the things down, arguing the question, meanwhile:

"Uncle Jim said once he aimed to give this rifle gun to me. Mebbe he was foolin', but I don't believe he owed ole Nathan so much, an', anyways," he muttered grimly, "I reckon Uncle Jim 'd kind o' like fer me to git the better of that old devil—jes' a leetle, anyways."

The rifle, he knew, was always loaded; there was not much powder in the horn and there were not more than a dozen bullets in the pouch, but they would last him until he could get far away. No more would he take, however, than what he could get along with—one blanket from the bed and, from the fireplace, a little bacon and a pone of cornbread.

"An' I know Aunt Jane wouldn't 'a' keered about these leetle fixin's, fer I have to have 'em, an' I know I've earned 'em anyways."

Then he closed the door softly on the spirits of the dead within, and caught the short, deer-skin latch-string to the wooden pin outside. With his Barlow knife, he swiftly stripped a bark string from a pawpaw bush near by, folded and tied his blanket, and was swinging the little pack to his shoulder, when the tinkle of a cow-bell came through the bushes, close at hand. Old Nance, lean and pied, was coming home; he had forgotten her, it was getting late, and he was anxious to leave for fear some neighbor might come; but there was no one to milk and, when she drew near with a low moo, he saw that her udders were full and dripping. It would hurt her to go unmilked, so Chad put his things down and took up a cedar piggin from a shelf outside the cabin and did the task thoroughly—putting the strippings in a cup and, so strong was the habit in him, hurrying with both to the rude spring-house and setting them in cool running water. A moment more and he had his pack and his rifle on one shoulder and was climbing the fence at the woodpile. There he stopped once more with a sudden thought, and wrenching loose a short axe from the face of a hickory log, staggered under the weight of his weapons up the mountain. The sun was yet an hour high and, on the spur, he leaned his rifle against the big poplar and set to work with his axe on a sapling close by, talking frankly now to the God who made him:

"I reckon You know it, but I'm a-goin' to run away now. I hain't got no daddy an' no mammy, an' I hain't never had none as I knows—but Aunt Jane hyeh—she's been jes' like a mother to me an' I'm a-doin' fer her jes' what I wish You'd have somebody do fer my mother, ef You know whar she's a-layin'."

Eight round sticks he cut swiftly—four long and four short—and with these he built a low pen, as is the custom of the mountaineers, close about the fresh mound, and, borrowing a board or two from each of the other mounds, covered the grave from the rain. Then he sank the axe into the trunk of the great poplar as high up as he could reach so that it could easily be seen—and, brushing the sweat from his face, he knelt down.

"God!" he said simply, "I hain't nothin' but a boy, but I got to ack like a man now. I'm a-goin' now. I don't believe You keer much and seems like I bring ever'body bad luck; an' I'm a-goin' to live up hyeh on the mountain jus' as long as I can. I don't want you to think I'm a-complainin'—for I ain't. Only hit does seem sort o' curious that You'd let me be down hyeh—with me a-keerin' fer nobody now, an' nobody a-keerin' fer me. But Thy ways is inscrutable leastwise, that's whut the circuit-rider says—an' I ain't got a word more to say—Amen."

Chad rose then and Jack, who had sat perfectly still, with his head cocked to one side, and his ears straight forward in wonder over this strange proceeding, sprang into the air, when Chad picked up his gun, and, with a joyful bark, circled a clump of bushes and sped back, leaping as high as the little fellow's head and trying to lick his face—for Jack was a rover, too.

The sun was low when the two waifs turned their backs upon it, and the blue shadows in the valley and ravine were darkening fast. Down the spur they went swiftly—across the river and up the slope of Pine Mountain. As they climbed, Chad heard the last faint sound of a cow-bell far below him and he stopped short, with a lump in his throat that hurt. Soon darkness fell, and, on the very top, the boy made a fire with his flint and steel, cooked a little bacon, warmed his corn-pone, munched them and, wrapping his blanket around him and letting Jack curl into the hollow of his legs and stomach, turned his face to the kindly stars and went to sleep.

"I HAIN'T NOTHIN' BUT A BOY, BUT I GOT TO ACK LIKE A MAN NOW."
From The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come. Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

MERCILESS TROOPS OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

REDIF DETACHMENT ON THE MARCH

The Turkish force represented forms a part of the Redifs, or Landwehr, of the army of the porte. It is to this contingent especially that the Macedonians attribute massacre and pillage, and in recent despatches from the scene of the conflict with the insurgents it has been stated that urgent representations have been made to Sultan Abdul Hamid to withdraw these forces from the field, substituting others regarded as less merciless in warfare.

KASTORIA BURNED.

Germany's Position as to Foreign Intervention.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 18.—Further reports from Kastoria say the city is burning and that the massacre of its population (estimated to have numbered 10,000 persons) was indescribably terrible. The Turks slaughtered indiscriminately Bulgarians and Greeks, men, women and children.

London, Sept. 18.—The Westminster Gazette, says a well known London journalist, cables from Belgrade as follows:

"Starting with pro-Turkish sympathies, I have found overwhelming evidence convincingly proving that the Turkish atrocities are rather under-estimated in the reports of British consuls, bankers and unprejudiced people. Foreign Minister Tzokoff tells me he knows cases of starving women in the forests killing two of their own children to preserve the third. The forest wanderers will all perish of cold within two months.

"Europe," adds the Westminster Gazette, dealing with the Kastoria reports, "is bound at once to intervene whether by conference or as a concert."

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The German government holds in view four points in the Balkan's situation:

First—Does Russia regard that the time for the break-up of European Turkey has arrived? The German ministers have been unable to penetrate Russia's ultimate intentions and note with displeasure the concerted attacks of the St. Petersburg papers on Germany, which is described as being in the background and taking pleasure in the extirpation of the Slavs in European Turkey.

Second—If Prince Ferdinand is persuaded that his throne is dependent on a war with Turkey, then war is certain. Every effort should be made to tranquilize Prince Ferdinand's mind.

Third—The meetings of the sovereigns attended by their foreign ministers are expected to clear up the obscurities of the situation and enable German statesmen to forecast the future. The emperors of Germany and Austria meet at Vienna today. The czar meets Emperor Francis Joseph September 29, and will then visit the king of Italy. Events are expected to remain quiet until after the 29th unless Bulgaria refuses to wait.

Fourth—The project for an Austrian-Russian joint occupation of Macedonia has been wholly abandoned, and there is not the least likelihood of a renewal of the proposition.

Despite the fact that the Balkan situation has grown worse Turkish funds rose again on the boerse today.

Sofia, Sept. 18.—A Turkish war balloon is reported to have been seen hovering for the last three days close to the Bulgarian frontier, in the vicinity of Naskovo.

A severe fight has occurred at Ulavitza in the mountains of Kratovo, between 2,000 Turks and 80 insurgents. It continued for eight hours. The insurgents used bombs with deadly effect. About one hundred Turks are reported to have been killed and many were wounded. The insurgents had two men wounded.

JEWISH RIOTS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Fierce fights between Jews and Christians, in which four Christians and two Jews were killed, and many persons were seriously injured are reported from Gomelax, in the government of Moghileff.

The disturbances arose September 11 from a dispute between a peasant and a Jewish dealer. The police intervened and, according to the version published here, the Jews threw stones and fired on the police, several of whom were injured. The disturbances were renewed three days later, some Jewish booths being demolished. The Jews attempted to prevent the destruction of the booths and twenty persons were injured on both sides. Troops then arrived on the scene and were received with shots from the Jews. The military returned the fire and ultimately restored order.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—Later official reports from Comel, in the government of Moghileff, where fighting between Christians and Jews arose September 11, increase the death list of the Jews to five. About 200 houses were destroyed and 68 arrests were made. The Official Messenger says the disturbances at Comel were caused by the provoking attitude of the Jews towards the Christians.

Tremendous Speed.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A burst of speed at the rate of 114 miles an hour was reached Saturday on the Zossen elecric line, but over what distance is not disclosed. The length of the line is 18 miles. The whole line was guarded and unprivileged observers were not permitted to approach.

Argument in Boundary Case.

London, Sept. 21.—Attorney General Finlay, at today's session of the Alaskan Boundary commission, continued his argument in behalf of Canada citing the utterance of American officials and passages in the American case which he claimed upheld the Canadian contention.

To Prevent Monopolies.

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 16.—Premier Seddon has introduced a very drastic bill for the prevention of monopolies in New Zealand. It proposes to establish a monopolies court with full powers of a supreme court to investigate all complaints regarding the enhancing of prices by the formation of trusts and prescribes heavy penalties for offenders.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SERVIA'S REPLY

To the Complaints of the Turkish Government.

Constantinople, Sept. 21.—The Servian government's reply to the porte's representations says measures have been taken to prevent bands entering Macedonia, and that a strong band which was preparing to cross the frontier has already been dispersed.

The Servian reply adds, however, that if the persecution of Christians and the excesses of the Turkish troops continue and serious reforms are not introduced the government will be unable to restrain the popular agitation in Servia.

The unfavorable comment aroused by the appointment of Reshid Pasha, the former vali of Beirut, to be vali of Brusa, which is really a promotion, continues. The action of the porte in this connection is regarded here as a challenge to the representatives of the powers, especially to the American minister who, it is thought, is likely to protest and may possibly demand Reshid Pasha's recall from Brusa, in the interests of the American educational establishment in that vilayet.

Reports from Beirut say the appointment of Halil Pasha to be vali of Beirut has caused much disappointment. The inhabitants expected that Nazim Pasha, the vali of Syria, who inspired confidence by his conduct when he became acting vali after Reshid Pasha's removal, would be made vali.

Leishman Not Satisfied.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The state department still has under consideration the matter of the appointment of the retiring vali of Beirut to the vali of Bruza. At present the officials are disposed to regard the appointment in the light of a transfer rather than a promotion but a further inquiry into the facts by Monister Leishman may today change this view of the case. It was said at the state department today that it was the original intention of the sultan to appoint the former vali of Beirut to be sub-secretary of the department of the interior and it is intimated that the strong representations against this appointment made by Minister Leishman says that the American claims against Turkey are not receiving satisfactory attention by the porte.

Turks Beaten in Battle.

Sofia, Sept. 21.—According to fugitives who have arrived at Rila, from Djoumaia, a serious engagement has occurred at Perin, near Melnik, 65 miles from Salonica, in which the Turks are said to have lost five hundred men killed, including two colonels.

Most of the villages in the district of Melnik are in the hands of the insurgents. Many of the villages are in flames.

Greek Ships Watch Macedonia.

Venice, Sept. 21.—A Greek squadron, consisting of three battleships, has arrived here. The vessels have been manoeuvering in the Adriatic sea, watching the developments in Macedonia.

Insurgent Leader Beheaded.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Rappel, of this city, today published a report, which is not confirmed, that Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, who has frequently been reported killed or wounded, was beheaded recently near Monastir by Turkish soldiers.

Earthquakes in Cuba.

Santiago, Cuba, Sept. 19.—The most violent earthquake since 1885 occurred here early today. The earth shook for fifteen seconds, but there were no undulations. Many people rushed into the streets and cried and prayed. Bricks and plastering dropped in all directions and a few walls fell. Nobody, however, was injured.

CHINA AT ST. LOUIS.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19.—Yale graduates are pleased to know that Wong Kai-kah will represent the Chinese empire at the St. Louis exposition as vice commissioner. Inasmuch as Prince Pu-Lun, nephew of the emperor and chief commissioner, will remain in China, Wong Kai-kah will be China's highest official here. Yale interest in that fact lies in the recollection that Wong Kai-kah came to Yale as freshman in September, 1879, from the Hartford high school. He studied at Yale through freshman and sophomore years, and in the summer preceding his junior year was recalled to China by the governmen'

WONG KAI KAK.
CHINESE COMMISSIONER TO ST LOUIS FAIR

FREE TRADE ENGLAND

The Effort to Abandon the Wrong Fiscal Policy.

London, Sept. 16.—On the heels of Premier Balfour's academic exposition of his personal views of the fiscal problem, contained in the pamphlet on "insular free trade," advance sheets of which were issued last night, came the long promised and much demanded government statistics dealing with that subject. They were issued today by the board of trade, in the shape of a blue book of nearly 500 pages of bewildering tables of figures showing the various aspects of British and foreign trade and the industrial conditions. No deductions were drawn, though the publication teems with interesting notes upon what are regarded as points of fact. The references to foreign trade were chiefly confined to France, Germany and the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands the cabinet has concluded the consideration of its fiscal position and its policy in regard thereto; that no further cabinet meetings will be held for the present, probably not until late in the autumn and that in the meanwhile Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will proceed with his expository program. The paper adds: "It probably will be found that he has modified his proposals so as to bring them in harmony with Mr. Balfour's views as set forth in the pamphlet. The main feature of Mr. Chamberlain's notifications will be the disappearance of all suggestions in the direction of the further taxation of foodstuffs and raw materials. Consideration of the war commission's report is reserved for future meetings of the cabinet."

The Pall Mall Gazette believes it is still possible that there will be more than one resignation from the cabinet.

One of the most important phases dealt with in the blue book are imports and exports. The tables show that exports from the United Kingdom to the United States declined from $145,000,000 in 1890, to $97,500,000 in 1902, while imports rose from $485,000,000 to $635,000,000. The total exports to all foreign countries declined in the same period $90,000,000, though when the colonies are included the decline only amounts to $5,000,000.

The proportion of the United Kingdom exports, as between proected and unprotected countries, in the markets of the world has been reversed since 1850. Then it was 56 per cent to the protected countries and 44 per cent to the others. In 1902 the proportion was 42 per cent to the protected countries and 58 per cent to the others.

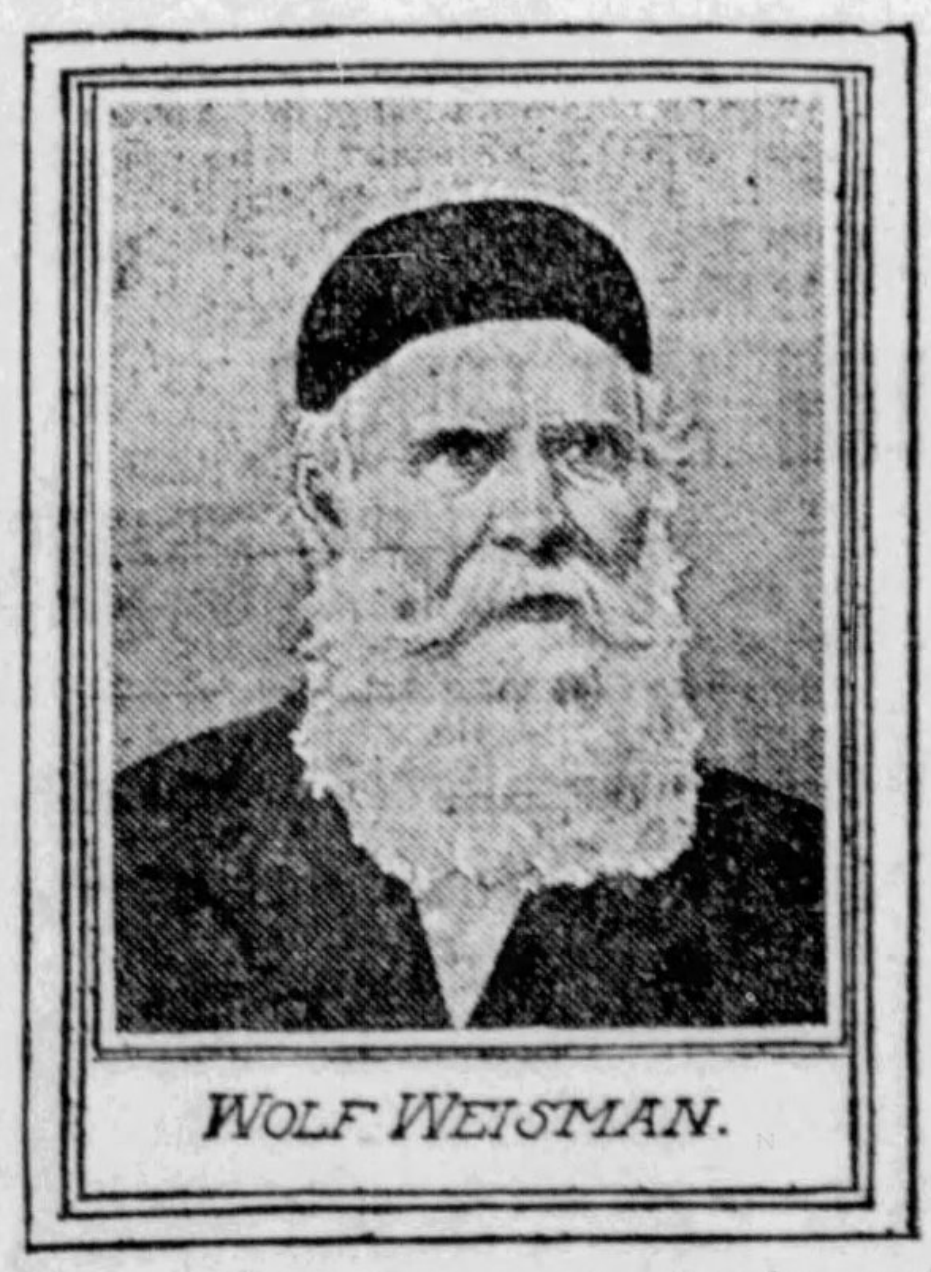
A valuable explanation is given of the much quoted excess of imports over exports, which has so often been held to be a sign of British trade decline. The blue book says that while the excess yearly averages about $800,000,000, the income receivable from foreign investments, calculated at $312,500,000, added to the earnings of the British merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade, calculated at $450,000,000, "is probably more than sufficient to account for the average excess of imports."

Such estimates have never before been included.

WHY HE HAS LIVED.

Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 18.—Of patriarchal appearance, but still vigorous and in full possession of all his faculties, seeing clearly without the aid of glasses, and walking without the assistance of either cane or friend, Wolf Weisman, of Adams street, this city, has just celebrated his 103rd birthday.

"To what do I ascribe my longevity and good health?" repeated Mr. Weisman. "Why, to my use of wine and beer, and to refraining from water as a beverage. I never drink water and have never drunk it since I was a boy. I may say I have really forgotten the taste of water. As a boy I suppose I did drink some of it, but water has never passed my lips since I grew old enough to know better. I do not smoke, nor do I use tobacco in any form."



WOLF WEISMAN.

BOUGHT THE ORIENTE.

Manila, Sept. 19.—The United States government has just completed the purchase of the Hotel De Oriente on the Plaza De Calderon De La Barca. The building, one of the best of the kind in this city, will now be adapted to the requirements of the federal authorities with suites of rooms arranged as offices for the various departments. In this respect it is admirably located in the immediate proximity to the customs house and other of the more important offices of the government. The price paid for the property is said to have been $313,000.

Engagement With Ladrones.

Manila, Sept. 21.—A detachment of the 28th infantry, embarked in boats, had a sharp engagement on Toros lake, Lanao, on the 10th instant, with a band of fanatical Moros, during which Private O. L. Barnett was killed. One of the leaders of the enemy, a priest, single-handed, attacked a boatload of soldiers. He was killed.

CABINET CRISIS

Now the Principal Topic of Interest in England.

London, Sep. 19.—A well-known Londoner who has been behind the scenes in British politics for many years says that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation is part of a very carefully thought-out scheme.

"Austen Chamberlain," said this authority, "is going to remain in the cabinet. and the father's voice is bound to be heard through the son.

"It is almost certain there will be a general election, when the liberals will come into power, but the Liberals cannot count on a long tenure of office. Then there will be a turn in the tide and Mr. Chamberlain will be carried on the floor to the premiership."

Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, does not look for an immediate general election, expecting at least a twelve months' propaganda before the electorate can decide upon his proposals. Rumors are curreut that Mr. Balfour is unable to find men to fill the vacancies, and that he will be obliged to hand the king his own resignation. This, however, does not seem to be likely.

The political crisis is still the sole topic of discussion in the United Kingdom. Premier Balfour is expected to have an audience of King Edward at Balmoral today when, doubtless, he will present the nominations for the cabinet vacancies. The exact nature of these appointments still continues a matter of varied surmise. Regarding the eventual result of the upheaval, the Spectator's forecast, that Mr. Balfour, when he appeals to the country, will be beaten and succeeded by a Rosebery cabinet, which will not last long, attracts the greatest attention.

A curious phase of the situation is the severe criticism regardless of party lines bestowed on Mr. Balfour's action in publishing his views and selling them in pamphlet form. The premier's keen sense of chivalry and honor is far too deeply appreciated by all parties to ever permit the suggestion that he purposely adopted the doubtful practice. By Mr. Balfour's own admission he is a "mere child in such matters," and his inexperience in business affairs now appears to have put him at the mercy of the publishers of the pamphlet, who are coining money over the vital issue in national affairs. That Mr. Balfour will devote his portion of the proceeds to some charity is generally assumed, but it is regretted that he did not mention some such intention in the preface of the pamphlet. The Outlook, which is a warm supporter of the premiers, declares Mr. Balfour's indiscretion "strikes a rude blow at one's reverence for the traditions of English public life."

The Outlook adds that the fact that a note was sent to the editors with the pamphlet, allowing them to quote one thousand words textually is "one of the worst features in this deplorable business."

The Spectator and other periodicals also express concern on the latter point.

Several of the conservative agents have gone so far as to threaten to resign. The publishers make no discount to party organizations, even though thousands are ordered and actually demand the money in advance.

The Associated Press learns from an authoritative source that Mr. Balfour expects Mr. Chamberlain to re-enter the cabinet in the event that an appeal to the country returns Mr. Balfour to power. Both desire, however, that the elections be postponed so long as possible in order to give Mr. Chamberlain the opportunity to impress his views on the people. If the government is returned, or if a weak, Liberal ministry is retained in power only a short time, Mr. Balfour anticipates that he and Mr. Chamberlain will reorganize a new ministry.

CABINET RUMORS.

London, Sept. 21.—King Edward is reported to have approved the appointment of Austen Chamberlain, the postmaster general, to be chancellor of the exchequer, in succession to Charles T. Ritchie; Mr. Arnold Forster, secretary to the admiralty, to be secretary of war, in succession to Mr. Brodrick; Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of war, to be secretary for India, in succession to Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Selborne, the first lord of the admiralty, to be secretary for the colonies, in succession to Joseph Chamberlain.

No official confirmation of the appointments has yet been forthcoming.

It is known that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, was offered the colonial secretaryship.

Premier Balfour's private secretary informed The Associated Press later that the reported cabinent appointments had not yet been made, adding that Mr. Balfour hardly expected to be in a position to give out the list of any ministers this afternoon.

Apparently Lord Milner is still considering the offer of the colonial secretaryship, and thereto is probably due the delay.

Well informed persons express the opinion that Lord Selborne will remain at the admiralty to carry out the reforms he has inaugurated.

More Resignations.

London, Sept. 21.—Lord Balfour, of Kurleigh, secretary for Scotland, and Arthur Ralph Douglas Elliott, financial secretary to the treasury, have resigned, and other resignations have been accepted by the king. Mr. Elliott was not in the cabinet. These two resignations make a total of four vacant cabinet posts and one secretaryship at Mr. Balfour's disposition.

Balfour's Argument.

London, Sept. 16.—Premier Balfour issued last night the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject of "Insular Free Trade," in which he argues in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the premier points out that as a result of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and, in fact, has secretly diminished. Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay.

THE EARTH RUMBLES.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—Reports from the scene of the mysterious rumblings in the earth near Morgantown, which have caused a number of Brown county farmers to desert their homes, are that the disturbances continue and that the territory affected is becoming larger instead of growing less. The people in the immediate vicinity are greatly excited and hundreds who live in other parts of the county and in Johnson and Morgan counties are visiting the scene.

State Geologist Blatchley says that he is investigating the matter, but has found no reasonable solution of the mystery. He says he has never heard of a similar case in Indiana, or in the United States for that matter, and he is unable to advance any plausible theory regarding the disturbance. He is convinced, from the statements made to him by reputable citizens, that there are certain mysterious noises deep in the earth, and that these are followed by explosions, after which the rumblings cease for a time.

The only way to determine the cause of the noises, he says, will be to bore into the earth, but his office is not provided with funds for such an investigation, and he has advised the people whose lands are affected to try the experiment and report the result. Mr. Blatchley does not believe an earthquake is probable, but confesses that he does not understand the phenomenon.

MISS BRYAN'S MARRIAGE LIKELY TO OCCUR NEXT MONTH

MISS RUTH BRYAN.

WILLIAM H. LEAVITT.

New York, Sept. 21.—Much interest has been caused in New York city and Newport, where William Homer Leavitt, an artist, is known, by the announcement of his engagement to Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, at her home in Lincoln, Neb.

It was supposed that Mr. Leavitt's presence in the Bryan home was entirely accounted for by the fact that he was painting a portrait of the former Presidential candidate. It now appears that this work was finished some time ago, and that Mr. Bryan's daughter was the attraction that kept Mr. Leavitt in the west.

It is believed that the marriage will take place next month. Mr. Bryan gave his consent after a visit to Mr. Leavitt's parents' home in Newport, recently.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Address of Booth Tucker on Relation to Colonies.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 19.—Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, in an address on "The Relation of Colonization to Irrigation," before the National Irrigation Congress here, announced that 70,000 acres of irrigated land in the west had been offered as two gifts to the army for colonization purposes. Commander Booth Tucker said in part:

"In one case 50,000 acres of land, in another 20,000 have been placed at our disposal as a gift, but it would require about $500,000 in the one case and $250,000 in the other to establish a suitable colony. With this money we could place about two thousand settlers (including men, women and children) upon either tract of land, which would then be worth from $50 to $100 per acre. Hence, it will be readily seen that the security for a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least two and a half million dollars, and in the other case not less than one million.

"There are also vast stretches of rich irrigable land near our California and Colorado colonies, while the new irrigation projects now on foot will make available immense regions with fertile soil and salubrious climate, suited in every sense to be converted into a veritable Poor Man's Paradise.

"What a magnificent outlet is here afforded for the lamentable congestion of our great cities. How unspeakably sad, nay, how incredible must it appear, that in this great, rich, prosperous country of ours no less than 3,000,000 of our fellow citizens—men, women and children, at least 50 per cent of them agriculturists—should be 'cabined, cribbed, confined' in the unhealthy tenements of our cities, while there exist at the very gateways of our civilization these boundless prairies with their invigorating breezes!"

Commander Booth Tucker said that of the three Salvation Army colonies which are located in Colorado, California and Ohio, and which comprise three thousand acres of irrigated land, with four hundred men, women and children settlers, the first two are already self-supporting. On the California colony the settlers averaged a cash income of $850 a family and each twenty acre farm was worth with its improvements, about $3,000. The Colorado farms are worth from $2,000 to $5,000 each.

The commander said that the further extension of the army's colonization will depend not on land being available, not on the ability to obtain colonists, but on the supply of capital.

KILLED AT SAMAR.

New York, Sept. 19.—From the United States transport Kilpatrick, the body of Captain Thomas W. Connell, a graduate of West Point, who was killed in the Samar massacre in the Philippines, was removed by his father and mother to their home, from which he was buried with military honors.

Captain Thomas W. Connell
Photo by Pach Bros

Surrounded by savages, Captain Connell and his little company were all killed in a desperate struggle, thereby ending what promised to be a brilliant military career. The bodies of Captain Connell and his men were among the hundreds arriving from the Philippines on the transport.

Ladrones at Taisan.

Manila, Sept. 21.—A band of Ladrones attacked the town of Taisan, in the province of Batanzas, Luzon, on Saturday last and secured the guns of the municipal police. They met with no resistance during their raid, and subsequently escaped unmolested.

The town of San Francisco Ananao, in the district of Tiagan, Luzon, was subsequently attacked, but they were repulsed. During the first attack at this place one policeman was killed.

KING PETER STILL CONSIDERS ABDICATION

PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH.
NEW KING OF SERVIA

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 22.—King Peter, it is asserted, is still seriously considering abdication. The army plots that have been the source of disturbance ever since the murder of his predecessor, are still going on, notwithstanding the arrests that have been made.

It is stated that the military conspiracy at Nish directed against the regicides is far greater than the government dare acknowledge. Of a total of 1,500 officers, 1,000 are said to be connected in it, and probably the bulk of the nation secretly sympathize with them. The clique of assassins, however, hold all the chief civil and military offices, the keys of the arsenal and the treasury, and any one crossing their path is doomed. The king is surrounded and under the rule of the assassins, and many doubt if he will ever shake himself free. Minister Gentchtch, in whose house the regicide plot was hatched, and who conducted the secret negotiations with King Peter, is alleged to possess an incriminating letter which is kept hanging over the royal head. Lately, however, the regicides are beginning to realize that they have gone too far, and must moderate their attitude.

The election yesterday to the skupschtina resulted in unexpected victories for the extreme radicals, of whom 65 were elected. The house otherwise is composed of 78 radicals, 15 liberals and two socialists. All the party leaders were elected.

The skupschtina will meet in extraordinary session September 27, when the ministry will resign. It is practically certain that General Gruics will be the next premier.

MORE DIRTY WAR LINEN

British General and Admiral in Fierce Controversy.

London, Sept. 22.—The question regarding the accuracy of the shooting of the British cruiser Powerful's 4.7-inch guns, which, it is claimed, saved the town of Ladysmith from capture by the Boers, has brought to the front in a sensational manner Rear Admiral Lambton, who gained such commendation for conveying the naval guns to Ladysmith just before the garrison of that place was shut up by the Boers. In his evidence before the South African war commission, General Sir Archibald Hunter, now commander of the forces in Scotland, who passed through the siege, declared that the practice with the naval guns was so bad that he "offered to take girls out of school who would serve the guns and make as good practice."

Admiral Lambton has now published a statement to the effect that immediately after he saw Gen. Hunter's testimony he wrote officially to the admiralty demanding an unreserved apology from General Hunter. Admiral Lambton asks the newspapers to abstain from comment pending developments.

CANADIAN CEMENT.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 19.—The Canadian cement industry has made enormous strides in the last few years. Three years ago the manufacture of cement in Canada was in its experimental stage, but today, with the great public works under construction and projected, the industry is on the eve of a great boom.

Last year the product of Canadian cement works amounted only to 550,000 barrels. To-day there are factories under construction and others about to be built that will have an estimated output of 10,000 barrels a day, or an annual production of 3,000,000 barrels. The branch works at Ottawa of the International Portland Cement company will soon be in operation. The capacity of these works will be nearly the total production of all the cement works in Canada last year.

There are ten other new companies, most of them in Ontario, which, when in operation, will have a capacity of 500 to 2,000 barrels each day. They will be equipped with modern machinery for manufacturing the cement, and, it is said, will be able to drive foreign competition out of the field.

American capital and enterprise figure largely in these projects.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

New York, Sept. 16.—Twice a triple volley from muskets sounded across a green slope of Cypress Hill cemetery and then high, clear, vibrant rang the bugle notes of "taps."

This was the nation's tribute to nine of the soldier dead from the Philippines—men who had died fighting or died of fever in the far-off land. They were those for whom no father, mother nor sorrowing relative of any degree had made a claim. They were men who had gone to death in the Ballingiga massacre; men who died in the fever camps of Manila, Luzon and Samar. These nine were all the coffins of the unclaimed that the Kilpatrick's hold, so heavily loaded with the cargo of the dead, had yielded.

There were 20 or more coffins of the courageous men, whom circumstance had robbed of kindred and of home, who will in the end be buried by the nation.

DROVE OUT CHINESE.

Tonopah, Nev., Sept. 18.—A mob of 12 or 15 men invaded Chinatown at this place and at the point of guns compelled a number of Chinamen to leave town at once. Several who did not comply were badly beaten, dragged to the outskirts of the town and told to take the road to Sodaville. Later on all but one returned to town and notified the officers. They stated that Ping Ling, a 73-year-old man, and the proprietor of a wash house, was one of the victims, and they believed he had perished on the road. Searching parties were sent out and they found his horribly mutilated body three miles west of town.

The Chinamen were also robbed of several hundred dollars before being run out of town. Eighteen men, mostly cooks and waiters, have been arrested and are now in jail. Among the number is F. M. Arandall, president of a labor union. The state department at Washington is investigating the outrage.

MR. SWANK'S IDEA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17.—James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, says that the great boom in the iron and steel trades has come to an end. In the forthcoming bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association Mr. Swank will say: "It has been recognized for some time that the boom in the iron trade of this country, which began with the early weeks of 1899, has come to an end. It would be chronologically corrrect to say that it ended with the close of the first half of 1903, when it became evident to all observers that the urgent demand for iron and steel in nearly all forms was slackening and that some iron and steel prices were weakening.

"These indications of the subsidence of a boom that was then exactly four years and a half old have since been still more noticeable. But it is an error to assume that the end of the boom means an end of prosperity for the iron trade. Consumption still continues at an enormous rate, few works have been closed even temporarily by a lessened demand for their products and prices are simply being adjusted to more normal conditions. This is the story up to the present time."

GAMBLE'S CONFESSION.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Deputy United States Marshal Gamble has made a complete confession to United States District Attorney Woodworth of his connection with the substitution of old and decrepit Chinese for young Chinamen under sentence of deportation. For his connection with the plot for the liberation of the men who were ordered transported Gamble was arrested on Monday and released under a bond of $2,000. Under the rigid scrutiny and questioning of Mr. Woodworth he has confessed, implicating several whites, some of whom are in the employment, and one deputy sheriff.

Gamble's confession completely upsets the stories of several of the suspected persons. Several more arrests will probably be made as a result of Gamble's confession.

PHILIPPINES EXHIBIT.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The collector of customs is in receipt of information from the treasury department that an exhibit on the part of the government of the Philippine Islands to portray its products, manufactures, arts, ethnology and education at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, is contemplated, and that the exhibit will necessitate the bringing to the United States of upward of 1,200 residents of the islands and approximately 10,000 tons of freight of miscellaneous character, such as naturally goes toward the making up of an exhibit of the kind intended. The great bulk of this freight and the entire passenger movement will come by army transports.

Ten Thousand Refugees.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 22.—Ten thousand refugees from the district of Lozengrad arrived at Burgas during the last three days, according to official advices.

Painkiller CURES CRAMPS & COLIC
PERRY DAVIS'

HOW TO GROW TALL

A Startling Discovery That Will Revolutionize the Physical Condition of Mankind.

Why Remain Short and Stunted When You May Learn Free the Secret of How to Grow Tall?

No Matter How Short You Are or What Your Age You Can Increase Your Height.

No new discovery has attracted more attention in the scientific world than that made by K. Leo Minges, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Minges is to short men and women what the great wizard, Edison, is to electricity. He has gathered more information relative to bone, muscle and sinew than any one else in existence. Making people grow tall has been a hobby with Mr. Minges for years, and the results he has accomplished are startling to a high degree. By his method every man or woman not over fifty years of age can be made to grow from two to eight inches in height, and any one older than that may increase his height perceptibly. His method has the indorsement of leading physicians, and several prominent educational institutions have adopted it for the better physical development of their pupils. If you would like to increase your height you should read the book which tells how this remarkable discovery was made and reveals to you the secrets of how to grow tall. It is free. You are not asked to spend a single cent, and if you desire it we will send you the statements of hundreds who have grown from two to eight inches in height by following this method. The results are quickly accomplished. Many have grown as much as three inches in two months. There is no inconvenience, no drugs or medicines, no operation. Merely the application of a scientific principle in a perfectly hygienic and harmless way. Your most intimate friends need not know what you are doing. All communications will be sent in plain envelopes. The book, "The Secrets of How to Grow Tall," contains illustrations that will interest and instruct any one. One thousand of these books will be given away absolutely free, postage prepaid, while the present edition lasts. If you want to grow tall write today, in strictest confidence, for a free copy.

Address CARTILAGE TREATMENT CO., Dept. 370, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

MAYOR A STUDENT.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 18.—Mayor Charles Henry Leeds, of this city, has decided to do some more studying, and is making arrangements to enter this fall at Yale upon a three years' course in political science and allied subjects. If he completes the course he will have the degree of Ph. D.

CHAS. H. LEEDS—MAYOR of STAMFORD CONN

After ten months' experience, Mr. Leeds has come to the conclusion that the wrk devolving on a mayor consists in a large measure of presiding at council meetings, looking pleasant, making speeches at picnics and spending money at fairs. Therefore, he cast about for some mental occupation, and came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do would be to take a course in political science in Yale. The affairs of the city will not be neglected.

SHAMROCK'S BINNACLE.

New York, Sept. 19.—The binnacle of the Shamrock III, won by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin in his bet with Sir Thomas Lipton on the result of the cup match, has been delivered to the N. Y. Y. C., and is now in the model room of the club. To make this exhibit of the success of the club in defending the cup with the Reliance more marked, it is now proposed that the binnacle of the latter, which Mr. Iselin staked against the Shamrock's binnacle, shall be presented to the club. The two binnacles, it was argued, would be a pleasant reminder of the year, and of the efforts of the loyal members who made the continued safety of the America's cup so much a matter of personal interest and labor.

On a Single Wire.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 21.—An innovation in the line of railroad telegraph service has been put into use on the New York Central railroad between Utica and Albany. By means of the apparatus a single wire can be used for telegraph and telephone messages at the same time. While the operator is ticking away a telegram in the Morsee code another person can telephone a message without the slightest interference.

Negroes Lynch a Negro.

Luxora, Ark., Sept. 19.—Negroes last night overpowered the sheriff here, took out a negro named Hellem, and hanged him to a water tank, where his body was left dangling until this morning. Hellem was charged with assaulting two negro girls, aged 5 and 10 years.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT

Caused by the Recent Development of a Rich Mexican Mine.

Hundreds of Shareholders Will Soon Be Receiving Handsome Dividends on Their Investments.

Some of the richest ore ever discovered in the State of Sonora, Mexico, has just recently been uncovered in the property of the Tarasca Gold Mining Company of Mexico—a shipment made to the smelter at San Francisco, California, gave net returns of over $200 to the ton. The property is very favorably situated in the same mineral district with the Great Prietas Mine, which has paid its shareholders over $20,000,000 in dividends in the past twenty years, and it is also tributary to the famous Grand Central Mine, which has contributed over $14,000,000 to English capitalists.

This great traditional Tarasca Mine, which was worked by the early Spanish missionaries, was rediscovered by Faustina Castro, a poor Mexican prospector. This famous property has produced millions of gold and silver in the past, which was being taken out and shipped to Spain at the time its location was lost, when the slaughter of all the miners took place at the hands of Yaqui Indians, during one of their uprisings in Mexico.

There is perhaps no more famous mine recorded in history than was this long lost Tarasca. In Mexico the name Tarasca is a household word, a synonym for riches. It has been the theme of conversation among prospectors and miners of Mexico for the past century or more and it has been the hope of every one that he might be the lucky person who should rediscover this mine.

Fame Spreads.

Having been worked by the Spaniards and early missionaries, the richness of this mine has spread its fame over two continents; to such an extent was this true that no history of Mexico, and particularly the State of Sonora, was considered complete without the history of this fabulously rich old property. The Tarasca mine was spoken of in "Ward's History of Mexico" and also mentioned by "Humboldt" as one of the most famous mines in Mexico, and there is supposed to be several hundred thousand dollars in bullion buried in this mine. The bullion was buried in the old workings for safety during the Indian troubles. During these violent times the miners and owners were driven out and massacred, and the location was lost and the treasure never recovered. Large rewards were offered in later years for the rediscovery of the mine, both by the Spanish government and private individuals, but to no purpose until Faustina Castro, a poor Mexican prospector, accidentally stumbled upon it.

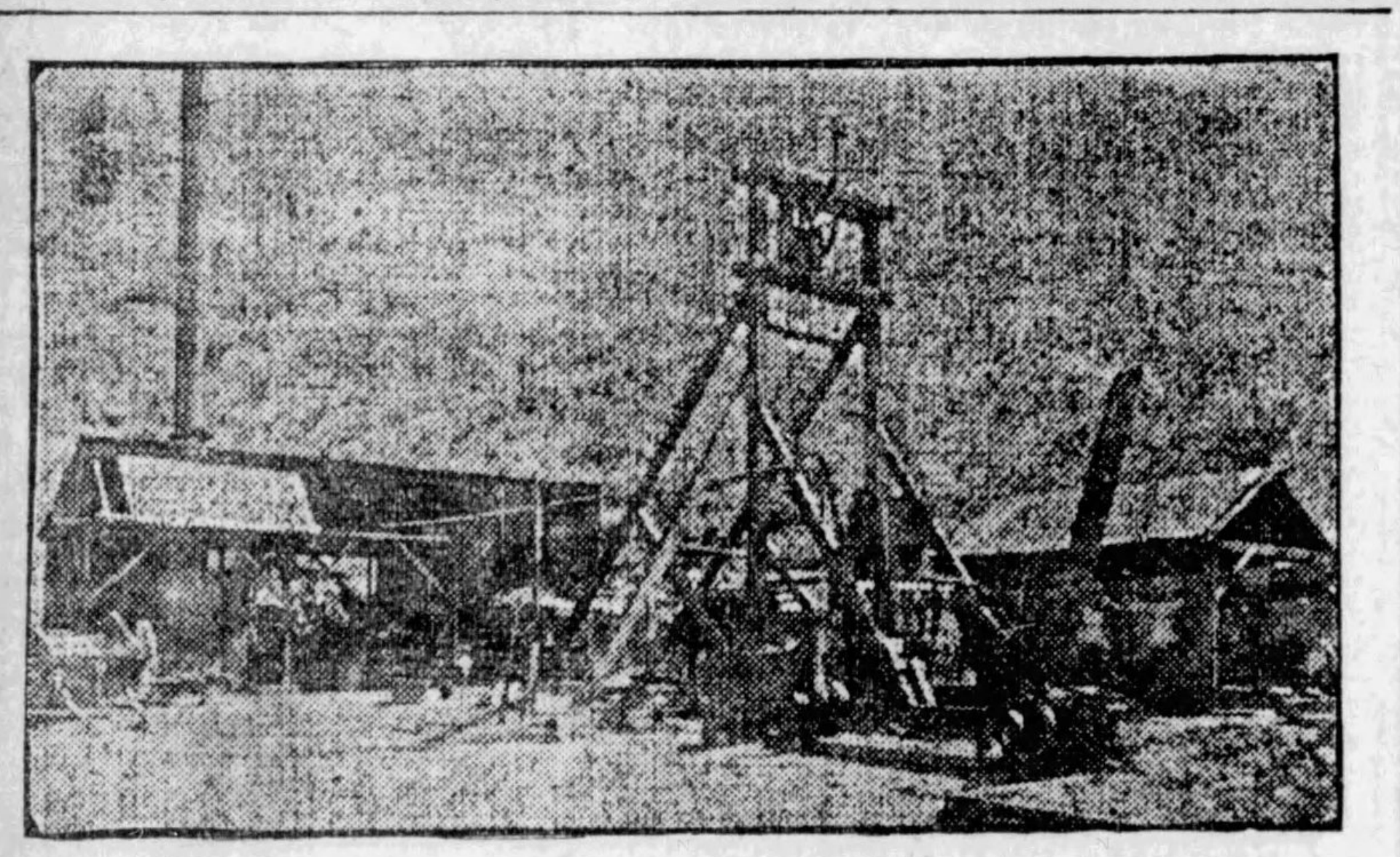
The old workings can be plainly traced on the surface for more than three thousand feet and there are large trees growing out of the old cuts in the veins. The trails cut out of the solid rock show where the ore was packed on donkeys to water some distance away to be worked. At this point are some thousands of tons of the old tailings, which are covered to a depth of three feet with soil and grown over with large trees. These tailings have been all worked over by Mexicans at great profit.

At the time the mine was formerly worked

Crude Machinery.

mining methods were extremely crude and machinery and explosives were practically unknown. As has been shown in numerous cases, none but the very richest of these old mines could be worked by the crude methods then in use and, without exception, these old mines when reopened and worked by modern methods have proven very rich and yielded large fortunes to their fortunate owners. All Californians know that multi-millionaire Dan Burns of that state, as well as some of the millionaires of Illinois and New York, have made the largest share of their wealth from these old Mexican mines, which were when they took hold of them but old deserted mines having no such history of richness, nor did they make any such showing on the surface as the property owned by the Tarasca Gold Mining Company of Mexico.

Fautina Castro, the discoverer, first struggled along without any capital, absolutely refusing to accept any of the offers made for the necessary money to work the mine, which meant the loss to him of the lion's share of its riches. Finally, however, he permitted some other parties of limited means, whom he feared less than the capitalists, to take hold of the property, and together a small plant was secured and work started. The last parties to work this valuable discovery were more anxious to find the fortune hidden in a lump some place in the old workings than they were to take out the profits from the ore, which was very rich, and properly develop the mine. The result was they did not give the proper attention to timbering the shaft as they proceeded, and just as success seemed ready to crown their efforts they were summarily stopped by a cave at the 200-foot level, which absolutely prevented further work. As their means by this time were entirely exhausted it was impossible for them to reopen the shaft.



ONE OF THE STEAM HOISTS ON THE PROPERTY OF THE TARASCA MINING CO.

Experts Report Riches.

Two reliable mining experts examined the property and asserted positively that from the showing made on the surface and down to the 200-foot level, together with assays made from ore on the dump, the mine was very rich and required but the necessary capital to clean out the cave, which they estimated could be done at an expenditure of less than $25,000, absolutely placing the property on a basis paying at least $20,000 a month.

A few months ago the Company was reorganized with Hugo Reichenbach, the eminent German mining man, at its head, and Robert Barnett, a well known and successful California mining superintendent, was placed in charge of the work with necessary machinery to properly open up the property. This is the same successful Barnett who superintended the development of the famous Santa Rosalia Mine of Mexico, the stock of which was sold on the installment plan at 18 cents per share, and which began paying dividends of 10 cents a share per month within four months after purchase, and the stock advanced from 18 cents to $5.00 a share within twelve months after purchase.

Two hundred thousand shares of the treasury stock of Tarasca Company were placed on the market a few months ago and gobbled up in short order by installment purchasers, some of whom investigated the property and were so well pleased that they purchased more than they could possibly complete payments upon; although a few months' time will see the great Tarasca Mine repeating the history of the other great tributary properties by once more yielding up its fabulous wealth in dividends to its lucky shareholders. Forty miners are now working night and day and steady shipments of its rich ore will begin again within the next thirty days, and it will soon be next to impossible to purchase this stock at any price.

Since the reorganization of the Company President Reichenbach has been besieged with requests from those who are familiar with the great possibilities of this rich mine to secure a small interest in this stock and participate in the dividends which are sure to follow the reopening of the property. He has been unable to comply with these requests until now, when there are a few of those who overloaded and have more stock than they can carry that have requested him to secure some to assist them. Consequently Mr. Reichenbach offers an opportunity now for any who wish to secure this stock on the same liberal installment terms upon which it was originally sold, to get a small amount, the price being $1.00 per share, payable in cash or as follows on monthly payments for 9 months:

HUGO REICHENBACH,
PRES. TARASCA GOLD MINING CO.

Number of shares.	Monthly payments.	Total.
25	$2.50	$25.00
50	5.00	50.00
100	10.00	100.00
200	20.00	200.00
300	30.00	300.00
400	40.00	400.00
500	50.00	500.00
1,000	100.00	1,000.00
2,000	200.00	2,000.00

As long as this stock lasts, there being less than 20,000 shares on hand now that can be bought at that figure, but it is absolutely certain that a short time will see every share worth many times this sum.

Every care has been taken for the protection of small investors. The articles of incorporation and the by-laws of the Company make the stock absolutely non-assessable.

It is agreed that investors should under no circumstances forfeit any money paid in for stock. That is, if one should subscribe for 2,000 or less shares, and after making one or more payments be unable to meet an installment, stock for every dollar that had been paid shall be issued to the purchaser.

If there are any readers of this paper who desire to stand in, in a small way, on this wonderfully rich mine, they are advised to write to Mr. Hugo Reichenbach, President Tarasca Gold Mining Company of Mexico, Suite 204 and 205, 109 Randolph St., Chicago, and arrangements will be made to get a few of them in on this desirable opening.

The day is past when it is safe to believe that all statements are honest until the party making them is proven dishonest. The writer does not wish or expect any reader of this paper to accept one word of this article as true until it has been proven true by the best bank references and the reader convinced that the men at the head of this Company are absolutely square and honest, and that every statement made by them can be absolutely relied upon.

Officers, Directors, and Prominent Stockholders.

Hugo Reichenbach, German Mineralogist, president.

Herman S. Martin, formerly of Swasey & Martin, bankers, Provo, Utah, treasurer.

Hon. Robert Barnett, ex-Internal Revenue Collector 4th District of California, secretary.

Hon. H. S. Foote, United States Judge, McAlester, Indian Territory.

Marshall B. Woodworth, United States Attorney Northern District of California, San Francisco.

Hon. S. C. Denson, ex-Judge Superior Court, Sacramento, Cal.

B. D. Pike, wholesale merchant, San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Lewis, wholesale tobacconist, San Francisco, Cal.

Maps, pictures, affidavits, and information regarding the property will be furnished free upon application to Hugo Reichenbach, Suite 204-205, 109 Randolph Street, Chicago.

RETURNS FROM THE MINE.

The following letter received by the owners of the Tarasca Mining Company's property from the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company gives the net returns from one of the last shipments of ore from the mine, $1,534.25, after freight charges were deducted. This shipment only included 165 sax, as the letter states:

HERMOSILLO (Sonora), Aug. 15.

Dear Sir:—Conforming to your telegram of the 14th inst., please find our settlement sheet No. 1450, covering last shipment of 165 sax ore. Also on draft, No. 1,335, for $1,534.25 U. S. Cy., in payment of same. And Sonora R. R. expense bill for $32.70 Mex. silver, freight paid. We reassayed your lot, but could not find any difference with first results. I will advise El Paso Works to send me the results on their samples, and, if there is any difference, will send you a correction of same. I also send you by mail a pulp sample of lot. Have sent triplicate settlement sheet and M. T. sax to Mr. Cunningham, Torres. Please sign and return the two inclosed receipts and oblige,

Yours very truly,
Mark H. Hanlier Act. Agts.
Mexican Ore Co.

TRADE WITH TURKEY.

Its Total and of What Commodities It Consists.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Commerce between the United States and Turkey amounts to 54,000,000 piasters annually. This seems like a very considerable sum, but its apparent magnitude is somewhat reduced by the matter-of-fact announcement of the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, that a piaster is only 4½ cents in value (or to be more accurate, 4.4 cents.) These are the figures of the Turkish Government. Reduced to United States currency, they give a total value of a little more than 2 million dollars. The figures of the bureau of statistics, however, state our total commerce with Turkey last year at about 6 million dollars with Turkey in Europe and about 5 million dollars with Turkey in Asia. If that Turkey's dependency in Africa—Egypt—were included, the figures would be about 23 million dollars, but the figures of the Turkish government, regarding its foreign commerce, do not include that of Egypt.

It is not surprising, however, that the figures of Turkey and those of the United States do not agree regarding the commerce between the two countries, since the routes of transportation between the two countries are in most cases across other countries, and thus render difficult any accurate presentation of the real value of the commerce passing between them.

Turkey is one of the countries with which our commerce consists principally of imports. While the total commerce with Turkey in Europe last year was over 6 million dollars, only $496,785 of that sum was exports, and $5,672,578 was imports. With Turkey in Asia the commerce of last year was over 5 million dollars, but of this sum only $276,247 was exports and $4,897,428 was imports. If we consider Egypt as a part of Turkey, the total would be considerably enlarged, though still with a heavy balance of trade against the United States, as the figures of our commerce show our total exports to Egypt last year to be $470,375, and the total imports from Egypt $10,661,978. The bureau of statistics, it is proper to say, classifies Egypt as a part of Turkey, under the title of "Turkey in Africa."

Including all of the possessions of Turkey, our total commerce with it last year was, in round terms, 23 million dollars, of which $1,313,407 was exports and $21,233,453 imports. Of the total exports to Turkish territory, $496,785 was to Turkey in Europe, $276,247 to Turkey in Asia, and $749,375 to Turkey in Africa, or Egypt. Of the total imports from Turkish territory, $5,672,578 was from Turkey in Europe, $4,897,428 from Turkey in Asia, and $10,661,978 from Turkey in Africa, or Egypt.

Of the exports to Turkey in Europe in 1902 (the detailed figures of 1903 are not yet available), $165,000 was cotton manufactures, $111,735 provisions, $67,257 agricultural implements, and $88,298 manufactures of iron and steel. Of the exports to Turkey in Asia in 1902, manufactures of iron and steel amounted to $64,189; cotton manufactures, $54,145, and agricultural implements, $13,440. To Turkey in Africa, breadstuffs exported amounted to $971,557; iron and steel manufactures, $69,808; mineral oil, $35,145, and cotton manufactures, $24,237.

Of the imports from Turkish territory, the principal from Turkey in Europe were rugs and carpets, $2,253,288; tobacco, $840,874; hides and skins (chiefly goatskins), $812,218; oils, $206,292, and wool, $187,798. From Turkey in Asia, licorice root was the largest item, $987,287; wool; $575,273; opium, $401,113; figs, $363,678; dates, $213,698, and raisins, $136,227. From Turkey in Africa—Egypt—cotton amounted to $9,525,533; sugar, $1,351,038; and gum arabic, $206,196.

The following table shows the commerce between the United States and Turkish territory in the year ending June 30, 1903:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
Turkey in Europe	$ 5,672,578	$496,785
Turkey in Asia..........	4,897,428	276,247
Turkey in Africa	10,795,502	740,375

TREATY WITH MENELIK.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Under instructions from the State department Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general at Marseilles, will penetrate the wilds of Abyssinia, guarded by a detachment of American marines from the European squadron. He goes to negotiate with the king of Abyssinia a commercial treaty which it is hoped will give important advantages to American trade.

The Navy department has informed the State department that the Machias, now at Port Said, or the San Francisco, which is lying off Beirut, will be able to take Mr. Skinner to Bjidouti. From there the consul general will be accompanied by a marine guard of 16 men and will visit the capital of Abyssinia and Herar. State department officials say Mr. Skinner's mission is of a confidential nature and they refuse to make public its details.

Mr. Skinner at present is at Massillon, O. He will remain in this country several weeks, and will confer with State department officials before leaving for his post.

THE FILIPINO EXHIBIT.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Upon representations made by the War department today the immigration bureau has wired its agents in San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle to exercise every facility for admitting the Filipino carpenters brought over on the transport Sherman to prepare the Filipino exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. These people had been detained on the ground that they were required to pay a head tax and also were likely to become public charge.

The immigration bureau has decided that no person coming to the United States from any port in the Philippine islands is subject to a head tax. The fifty-two natives affected will at once be sent to St. Louis, as will also the 5,000 tons of freight which has arrived in this country, and the work of preparing the exhibit will speedily be begun.

MISS FAIRBANKS WEDDED

Washington, Sept. 19.—Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, was married at noon today to John W. Timmons, ensign, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed in a palm bower arranged in the tower window of the large drawing room of the residence of the bride's parents and was witnessed by a family party and a few personal friends.

The bride's wedding gown was of a clinging white chiffon grenadine, trimmed with lace. She wore no veil or hair ornament and carried a shower bouquet of roses. The bridegroom was in his full dress uniform, and the couple came to the drawing room together. Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., stationed at Annapolis, read the Episcopal marriage service.

Selections on the piano and violin were rendered during the ceremony and breakfast, which followed, at which covers for thirty were laid. Late this afternoon Ensign and Mrs. Timmons started on a wedding tour that will end when the former receives his orders.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Protest Against Its Violation by Santo Domingo.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Sept. 19.—United States Minister Sewell has sent a strong protest to the Dominican government, based on the following grounds:

That the action of the Dominican government in sending to Congress a project establishing the neutrality of Dominican water and making certain ports free would (in view of the fact that Santo Domingo is a neighboring state), not be accepted in a friendly spirit by the government of the United States.

That the United States government would not allow the establishment of any coaling ports in Santo Domingo or the cession of any portion of Santo Domingo territory to any European power. The United States will not permit any nation to make exclusive use of Dominican waters in time of peace much less in time of war. Nor could the United States allow any portion of the Dominican territory to be classed as neutral, nor permit any section of the country to conflict with the concession granted to the Clyde line, according to which all vessels arriving from foreign ports are compelled to pay port dues, excepting the Clyde steamers.

The American protest has excited considerable comment. The United States seems to be determined to have the rights of Americans respected by the government of Dominica.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

London, Sept. 18.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its sessions today Attorney General Finlay was subjected by War Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to a fire of questions in connection with his attempt to show that the boundary should run from the Portland canal directly westward to the point where the mountains, claimed by the Canadians as the boundary, intersect the 56th parallel of latitude. The contention of the United States is that the boundary continues up to Bear River valley, from the head of Portland canal to the 56th parallel. In this connection Mr. Root called the attorney general's attention to the fact that Vancouver referred to Marsley pass as the head of the canal, and asked if it was not natural to suppose that the signatories of the treaty intended the line under the treaty could not run farther than the water canal and from that point must seek the mountains at the 56th parallel.

Senator Lodge suggested that this would mean that the line must cross the mountains to reach those points described in the Canadian case, which the attorney general evaded touching upon.

STILL AFTER MILLER.

Washington Union Petitions the President.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Central Labor Union of this city last night took supplemental action in the case of W. A. Miller, and adopted strong resolutions which were sent to President Roosevelt, urging Miller's dismissal. The union earnestly requests the President to modify his orders of last July to Secretary Cortelyou, in which the President says there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and urging that the petition that W. A. Miller, assistant foreman in the bindery of the government printing office, be dismissed, to promote the efficiency of the service on charges made by the bookbinders' union, which prove his unfitness for a public servant, be granted.

A new feature of the case occurred when President Whitmore, of the stereotypers' union, employed at the government printing office, petitioned President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, in favor of Miller, urging him not to give the support of the federation to the petition to President Roosevelt asking for Miller's removal sent out as a memorial from the central labor union of this city, and, which it is said, President Whitmore characterized as a "blunder." President Whitmore is a lifelong Republican, and also one of the most prominent union men of the city. It is said that some other strong union men at the government printing office will join Mr. Whitmore in his stand.

The President's attitude toward union labor came up before Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, in the form of a resolution criticising his course in the Miller case. The purport of the resolution was very similar to that adopted and sent throughout the country by the central labor union. Action on the resolution, however, was indefinitely postponed following a statement by a member that a conference on the subject was soon to be held between President Roosevelt and prominent labor leaders, and that any action in the meantime would be inopportune.

The government printing office, it is now stated with authority, is soon to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the new Department of Commerce and Labor. Such a recommendation, it is understood, has been made to President Roosevelt by a committee that has been investigating the advisability and feasibility of the change. The President is said to be favorable to it, and will probably issue the necessary order after his return to Washington next week.

This prospective transfer of the printing office has a double significance. First of all, it is anticipated that by the practice of various economies in turning out the work, and it is believed typesetting machines will be installed as one means to that end. Thus far the Typographical Union has succeeded in keeping out machines. In the second place, the administration will be better able to maintain the principle of the "open shop" with the printing office under the supervision of a cabinet officer than under the present conditions.

MRS. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

New York, Sept. 17.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson Sherwood, who was noted as a writer and leader of society a generation ago, was held yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sherwood was 80 years of age, and had, for a long time, been an invalid. When stricken she was taking dinner in her apartments at the Majestic Hotel. Her death was caused by heart disease. Mark Twain, Secretary of State John Hay, President Roosevelt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and scores of others active in the literary field, were her friends, and on her last birthday she received letters of congratulation from all those named.

MRS M.E.W. SHERWOOD
FROM A PASTEL ... PUBLISHED & COPYRIGHTED 1897 BY HARPER & BROS.

MOODY ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Navy Moody today made a tour of inspection of the United States naval home in this city. He came from Washington last night, and was the guest of Capt. Clark, commandant of the naval home. Secretary Moody will probably visit the League Island navy yard while here.

WILL BE HELD UP.

South McAlester, I. T., Sept. 19.—Inspector George Wright has requested that the commission of Dwight Tuttle, as chairman of the Choctaw townsite commission, vice J. A. Sterrett, of Ohio, removed, be held up until charges can reach Washington.

Tuttle was formerly chairman of the Creek townsite commission and there were many rumors of scandal before the commission was abolished. Many affidavits reflecting on Tuttle's private and official conduct were filed, and these have been sent to Washington by Inspector Wright. Sterrett is still acting commissioner. Mr. Tuttle was appointed at the request of Senator Platt, of Connecticut.

A MARBLE LOCKOUT.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—The lockout of the National Association of Marble Dealers took effect in the Pittsburg district today. It is estimated here that 6,000 men throughout the country are idle.

The dealers have posted notices in all shops that they will be closed for three days, and at the end of that time they will resume operations as "open shops."

As the marble workers in Pittsburg are affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the officers of that body will make an investigation of the lockout. The men say they will not return to work in open shops.

Closed in Chicago, Too.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Four hundred men, employes in five shops in this city, controlled by the International Association of Marble Workers, found the doors of their shops closed today and a notice posted informing them that on Thursday morning work would be resumed with a force composed of both union and non-union men, duplicating a notice that was placed in their envelopes Saturday evening. A special meeting is called for tonight and it is said that union members will be ordered to refuse to return to work and that the local trades unions will be asked to refuse to handle marble handled in shops employing non-union men.

Mountain Climbers Killed.

London, Sept. 22.—Four tourists, who were climbing the Scafell mountain, in Cumberland, today, fell down a precipice and were killed

CONSTIPATION
Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Fluttering of the Heart, Dizziness, Yellowness of the Skin, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of
Radway's Pills
will free the system of all the above named disorders. 25c per box. Druggists or by mail.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

CANAL TREATY IS DYING

No Word From Colombia Regarding the Situation.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The state department up to noon today had no new dispatches bearing upon the Panama canal situation, either from Minister Beaupre or through Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires here, and nothing is looked for during the day which will keep the treaty alive after midnight tonight. There is no intimation in official circles here as to what will follow the rejection of the treaty.

It was stated today that the confidential advices which Dr. Herran submitted to Secretary Hay a short time ago, were to the effect that an effort was on foot at Bogota to harmonize all conflicting interests there, and that this undoubtedly would be accomplished through a compromise by which President Marroquin would be authorized to negotiate a treaty directly with the United States. It is believed that the new proposition will be submitted at an early day.

WANTS PEACE CONGRESS HELD IN AMERICA

New York, Sept. 22.—Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse today, after a trip to Europe to attend the international peace conference at Vienna. He said he was going to visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and ask him to use his influence to induce congress to appoint a committee to invite the peace conference to come to the United States next year, adding:

"The members of the peace conference are willing to take the trip to America without any assurance of an appropriation from this government covering their own expenses. They prefer to make that an individual matter, so all the government needs to do is to appropriate enough money to cover the ordinary expense of the convention.

NEW BREED OF CATTLE

Kansas Man Is Perfecting an American Breed.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—A new breed of cattle, cattle that shall be wholly American, is what a Kansas man is bringing to perfection out on the plains of Kiowa county. This herd is slowly being developed by John Marriage, a ranchman and breeder of Eagle Canyon Ranch, near Mullinville. The story of its development is the story of the rise of Marriage from a country boy to a wealthy ranchman.

Marriage is a native of England. About thirty-five years ago his father was secretary of a company which sold milk in London, and he lived with his family at Chelmsford. Later he came to America, settling near Iowa Falls, Iowa.

When this pioneer, unused to farming, had built a cabin and paid for his land he found that he had just sufficient means to buy two or three cheap cows and a team. Instead of doing this he spent his last dollar for one pure bred Devonshire cow and one good horse.

He remembered that the cows, which had produced the milk noted in London for its purity and strength, were the products of many crossings, and, while they were not registered, were superior for the purpose to the registered breeds from which they sprang. He sought to produce a similar animal by many crossings. In twelve years he had produced an animal that had characteristics as distinct as had the Hereford, Jersey, Angus or Holstein. He would sell the bull calves, but retained all the heifers, and thus he had the parent herd of Marriage cattle. This is the strain the young man brought to his Kansas ranch.

The Marriage cattle are deep red, hornless, as stocky in build as Aberdeen-Angus, as good milkers as Jerseys, hardy, and prolific breeders. Many two-year-old heifers have calved this spring or will calve during the summer and fall. The calves grow rapidly and both male and female mature speedily.

This is the formula, according to Mr. Marriage, by which they are produced: The foundation cow was the pure bred Devonshire, bought by his father thirty-five years ago. Bred to a pedigreed Holstein-Friesan bull, weighing 2,400 pounds, the product was a red cow, an excellent milker, named Cherry. She by a red brindled Aberdeen-Angus bull produced a pair of brindly roan heifers, and to a red Cruikshank brought several dark red, hornless cattle, which proved useful beef and butter makers and very hardy.

The present herd began twenty-one years ago with the choice of three of these, named Faith, Hope and Charity. These were mated with an imported Suffolkshire bull, weighing 2,350 pounds, and in turn a Norfolk polled bull was used.

This crossing produced the present Marriage cattle, which, however, are to be further perfected by crossing with a double standard poll Durham bull, now a calf. Its name is Anak, and it is from the two largest cattle of any breed in the world, Duke of Rose Pomona II, weight 3,000 pounds, and Acacia Gwynne, weight 2,500.

This bull will be the parent of the future herd, and with the resulting crossing Mr. Marriage will regard his breed as perfected and will apply for a charter from the government giving them recognition as a standard breed.

PRESIDENT IN DANGER.

New York, Sept. 16.—The President and party of friends on the Slyph, on their way to Ellis Island, landed at the Brooklyn navy yard at 1:35 this afternoon. On leaving Oyster Bay the skies were very threatening and the Sylph ran into a terrific storm. The rain came down in torrents and the winds blew into a gale. Off Willetts' Point the vessel was in serious danger. On passing through Hell Gate the gale increased in force and about a quarter of a mile from the Sylph a tug towing a three-masted schooner went down. It could not be ascertained whether all of the crew was saved owing to the intensity of the storm, which forced all the passengers on the Slyph below deck.

On passing up East river the Sylph was hailed by the naval tug Powhattan, Lieut. Preston, that it would be impossible and foolhardy to attempt to follow out the President's plan of continuing to Ellis Island.

After a consultation with Admiral Rogers, the President decided to go to Ellis Island and he started for there shortly after 2 o'clock. At that hour the storm had abated considerably.

The Sylph arrived at Ellis Island about 2:25. At that time it was so rough that a landing could not be made.

Plot to smuggle Chinese into the United States was revealed to Chicago grand jury and two Chinamen indicted for forging seal of former revenue collector.

PUSHING BEAVERS HARD

Postal Fraud Man Must Give New Bail.

New York, Sept. 22.—Counsel for Geo. W. Beavers were informed at the conclusion of an adjourned hearing today in the Beavers case, that Mr. Beavers must be produced before Commissioner Hitchcock immediately to answer to the additional complaints received against him predicted upon the two indictments recently returned against Beavers in Washington for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with State Senator George E. Green and the Bundy Time Clock Co., of Binghamton, N. Y. It was also made known that other surety than J. R. Brown, who is now Mr. Beavers' bondsman on two $5,000 bonds, must be produced, the practice of the district attorney's office being not to accept the same surety on more than two bonds.

An adjournment until Friday was granted to give the defense time to prepare papers and to bring contempt proceedings against the United States district attorney and Posoffice Inspector Little for failure to answer subpoenas made out by Commissioner Hitchcock.

Green Must Answer.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The case of State Senator George A. Green, charged with conspiracy and bribery growing out of the postal investigation, was today adjourned until Sept. 28 by U. S. Commissioner Hall.

The adjournment was taken at the request of District Attorney Curtis who said that an application will be made to Judge Ray to decide if a further examination here was necessary.

The commissioner denied a motion of the prisoner's counsel that the charges be dismissed on the grounds that the indictments upon which the charges are based do not recite sufficient facts to constitute a crime.

Stern's Hearing Opened.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 22.—Leopold J. Stern, wanted in Washington in connection with the postal frauds, was again before Judge Winchester today, but nothing was done save arranging the formalities of proceedure. The merits of the case will be investigated next week.

TO PUBLISH A SONG.

Denver, Col., Sept. 19.—A pleasant little story is going the rounds in connection with the recent visit of John D. Rockefeller, jr., to attend the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

The first place he stopped at on his way from the east was Pueblo, where the big steel works are located. While going through the plant with President Kebler and other officials he heard the workmen whistling a pretty little melody at their work. Everywhere he went he heard the same tune. When he reached Denver it was worse than ever.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.
PHOTO BY [illegible] BROS.

Upon inquiry, Mr. Rockefeller learned that the song, called "Where the Silv'ry Colorado Wends Its Way," was written by two Denver postmen, and put on the market at their own expense. Mr. Rockefeller passed Mr. Kebler $500, with the remark:

"Tell them to use this money to make that song popular. Anybody who can write a song pretty enough to make all of these people whistle and sing it deserves success."

Tom Kin Captured.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Tom Kin, another Chinese charged with being concerned in the Chinese substitution plot which has already resulted in the suicide of one official and the arrest of three others, has been captured and placed under $3,000 bonds. He was implicated by the confessions of Deputy Sheriffs Dasha, Burnett and Dempsey. Tom Kin is understood to have been associated with Tom Yung, who was arrested on the day the exposure of the scandal was made and released on $5,000 bonds.

RAIN AND FROSTS INJURE GRAINS

Weekly Weather Bureau Report Says Wheat and Corn Have Both Been Hurt.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While the week has been abnormally cool, with general frosts throughout the central valleys and as far south as the northern portion of the central gulf states, the damage has not been serious, except in the extreme western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New England. The South Atlantic states have suffered from excessive moisture, while the heavy rains of the previous week over the northern portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys delayed the threshing of spring wheat and caused grain in shock to sprout. Drouth has been largely relieved in the east gulf states, but continues in the Ohio valley, Tennessee, and in the central and west gulf states. The Pacific coast states have experienced a very favorable week.

Notwithstanding the occurrence of light to heavy frosts generally throughout the corn belt, the corn crop has escaped injury except in the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, and in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. While low temperatures have prevented rapid ripening, especially over the western districts, the corn, as a whole, has advanced favorably, although the late-planted in the Ohio valley and Tennessee has suffered from drouth.

A large part of the crop is now safe, but the bulk of the unmatured will require from one to two weeks of favorable weather.

The weather has been favorable for the completion of the spring wheat harvest on the North Pacific coast. In the Dakotas and Minnesota spring wheat in shock has been injured and threshing delayed by wet weather.

Except in portions of the eastern districts of the cotton belt, where coton picking has been interrupted by rains, the weather conditions have been very favorable for gathering the crop, and this work has progressed rapidly. The prevalence of rust, shedding and boll worms is widespread, and the boll weevil in Texas continues destructive, although premature opening in South Carolina, rust in Georgia, and shedding in Alabama have been somewhat checked.

Plowing and seeding have advanced satisfactorily, except in the Ohio valley and Tennessee, where the soil has been too dry, and in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, where there has been too much rain.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 22.—Close.—Influenced by a good and growing export demand and steady cables the market in general recovered to some extent this morning from the extended break of yesterday. Opening prices were generally higher and, although a general reaction occurred soon after the start it was not long before recoveries were made.

Wheat showed a gain of ⅜c to ½c on the opening, but plenty of selling at the advanced figures soon brought it down. Cables showed that Liverpool declined ½c on the opening, with Paris 10 to 15 ct. up. Weather conditions were ideal for wheat movement. With the weather disposed of for the present the export demand is attracting more attention than for some time past. It is considered that prices have about reached a level that will be alluring to the exporters and that if the present quotations are continued shipments across the water will be heavy.

During the morning December wheat, which opened at 82¾c, sagged to 82¼c, but soon picked up strength at that figure and regained its old position. At noon the market was steady at opening prices.

Afternoon reports stated that Minneapolis millers are now out of the market, awaiting the outcome of the flour loaders' threatened strike. It is expected that if the strike materializes and lasts for any length of time that it will have a more or less depressing effect on the general market through the withdrawal of a large demand in the northwest.

Primary receipts today were 1,074,000 bushels; last week, 1,606,315; last year, 1,582,000. Primary shipments were 550,000 bushels; last week, 594,820; last year, 926,000.

Corn showed firmer at the start. The export trade of yesterday proved to have been heavier than had been anticipated and this acted as a steadying agent. Reports on damage by the recent frosts were eagerly looked for as it was thought that if corn had been hurt to any appreciable degree yesterday's slump would have brought the news out. Advices from Chicago were to the effect that certain houses there had received news of crop damage and were heavy buyers, but the general run of brokers took little stock in the tales. Prices dropped soon after the opening and a great deal of the buying that followed appeared to be by the shorts who seized the further decline as an opportunity to cover. By noon, like wheat, corn had regained its opening place.

The market remained steady during the day and closed fairly strong at the opening figures.

Primary receipts were 934,000 bushels; last week, 999,660; last year, 440,000. Primary shipments were 506,000 bushels; last week, 821,179; last year, 372,000.

Oats followed the general trend of the market, opening strong, receding a little and then advancing to the old stand. The market hovered around the prevailing price during the day and closed with May deliveries a little easier.

Seed opened steady but soon struck the down grade until by noon it was 5c to 7½c lower. Despite frosts no reports of any serious damage have been received. Another decline during the afternoon brought all three of the options down to the $6.00 mark, December having braced up to that point from $5.97½.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sep.22	Close Sep.21
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	80¼	81	80¼	81	80¾
Sept	80¾	81	80½	81	80⅞
Dec	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	82⅜
May	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84¾	84⅜
Corn—					
Sept	...	....	....	50	50¾
Dec	47⅝	47½	47¼	47¾	47
May	47½	47¾	47½	47½	47¼
Oats—					
Sept	...	....	....	38¼	38¼
Dec	38½	38½	38¾	38½	38¼
May	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39½
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$6.05	$6.05	$6.00	$6.00	$6.05
Dec	6.02½	6.02½	$5.97½	6.00	6.05
Jan	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.05

Rye—No. 2, 57½c; No. 3, 55½c.
Timothy—$1.55.
Alsike—September, $7.00.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sep.22	Close Sep.21
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	77	77¼	76⅞	77	77
Dec.	78⅜	78¾	78¼	78½	78¼
May	80⅜	80¾	80⅛	80⅝	80⅛
Corn—					
Sept.	47¼	48	46⅞	47⅝	47⅜
Dec.	47¼	47½	46⅞	47¼	46⅞
May	47¼	47⅞	46¾	47⅝	47
Oats—					
Sept.	36½	36¾	36⅜	36¾	36¼
Dec.	37⅜	37¾	37¼	37½	37¼
May	38¾	39	38½	38⅝	38½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅝	84⅜
May	85⅛	85⅛	84⅝	85	84⅞
Corn—					
Sept.	..	....	....	....	54¼
Dec.	53⅝	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	53¼
May	53	53½	52⅛	53⅛	52⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	80	80¼	80	80¼	80
Dec.	82⅛	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	82
May	84⅜	84½	84	84⅜	84¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	..	..	..	82⅛	83¼
Dec.	..	..	..	77¼	77¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	..	..	..	80½	80½
Dec.	..	..	..	77½	77
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Sept.	..	..	..	$13.00	$12.75
Oct.	$12.75	$13.12	$12.95	13.10	12.87
May	12.95	13.00	12.90	12.92	12.92
Lard—					
Sept.	9.50	9.62	9.50	9.62	9.50
Oct.	7.92	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.95
Jan.	6.95	7.02	6.95	7.02	6.92
Ribs—					
Sept.	9.25	9.32	9.25	9.32	9.20
Oct.	9.37	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.35
Jan.	6.70	6.72	6.67	6.70	6.67

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 22.—Opening prices sagged on light transactions. The gain of ¼ in Atchison was the only exception among stocks of the first class. A decline of ¾ in New York Central was due to the report that the company is seeking a large loan. Kansas City Southern fell 1½. Speculative interest in the market was at a low ebb and but little attention was paid to fluctuations. Prominent stocks sold a fraction below their opening prices and then hardened with the movement reaching ½ in only a few cases. Virginia-Carolina chemical declined 2½.

The recent pressure upon United States Steel was relaxed and on the assumption that the liquidation was over traders sent that stock up ⅝ over last night. In some of the other leaders reactions of a large fraction was made, and the list generally rose slightly above last night. Among the specialties there were losses of 1 to 2 in Railway Steel Spring preferred, American ice preferred, Agricultural Chemical preferred, Paper preferred and Reading first and second preferred.

Bonds were irregular at noon.

Higher prices were registered for stocks until well into the afternoon and there was a moderate expansion in the volume of business. The low priced specialties figured most prominently in the rise, Republic Steel pfd. gaining 2½. Realty pfd. 2¼, and Pressed Steel Car, Tennessee Coal, Realty and Republic Steel 1@1¼; Manhattan, Erie second pfd. and Norfolk & Western were lifted 1 to 1⅝.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	16⅝	17¼	16¾	17
Am. Sug. Rfg. com.	112½	113½	112½	113
Atchison	65½	65⅝	65¼	65¼
Atchison pfd.	89½	..	89¼	89¼
Am. C. & F. com. ...	26	26¾	25⅞	26
Anaconda	72	..	..	72
Amal. Copper	44⅝	44¾	43¾	44
Alton com.	21¼	..	..	21¼
Balto. & Ohio........	79⅝	80¼	79¼	79¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	37⅝	38¼	37	37½
Can. Pac.	122	123¼	121⅞	122¼
Chic. G. W.	15⅝	..	..	16
Clover Leaf	17	..	..	17
Con. Tob. 4's	56¼	56¼	55¼	55½
Corn Products	26⅝	....	....	27
Ches. & Ohio	31¼	31⅝	30¾	30¾
Detroit United	65¾	....	....	65¾
Del. & Hudson	156	157	156	156
Erie com	27	27⅞	27	27¼
Erie 1st pfd	65	65⅜	65	65⅜
Illinois Central	131¼	....	....	130½
K. C. S. com	20	....	....	20
Louis & Nash	101¾	102¾	101⅝	102
Leather com	7	....	....	7
Manhattan	133	133½	133	133
Mex. Central	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Metropolitan	112½	....	....	112½
Missouri Pacific	90⅛	91	90	90
M., K. & T. com....	19	....	....	19
N. Y. C.	118⅝	120	118	118
N. & W. com........	61⅛	....	....	61
Ont. & Western.....	21¼	....	....	21⅛
Penn. Ry.	122⅝	123¼	122¼	122⅜
People's Gas Co....	93	93⅝	93	93⅝
Reading com..	49⅛	50⅛	48⅞	48⅞
Rock Island	26¼	26⅞	26	26½
Rock Island pref.....	63	....	....	62¾
Rep. I. & S. Co......	9¾	10⅝	9¾	10
Rep. pref	62½	65	62½	64
South. Ry	21	....	....	....
St. Paul	139⅞	140¾	139⅜	139⅞
South. Pac	42½	....	....	....
Texas Pac	25½	26⅛	25½	25¾
Ten. Coal & Iron..	34¼	35	34½	34½
Union Pac	72¾	73¾	72⅝	72⅞
U. S. Steel.........	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞
U. S. Steel pfd......	68	69	68	68
Virginia Chem.	22½	....	....	22
Wabash pfd.	32	32½	32	32
Wab. Deb. B's.......	57	57½	57	57
Western Union	82¼	....	....	82¼
W. & L. E. com......	16	....	....	16
Wis. Central com....	17¼	....	....	17⅛
Wis. Central pfd....	37½	....	....	37½

Free! Free!
THE NEW YORK BANKER.
Leading independent mining and financial paper, giving all the news from all the mining districts, and containing latest and most reliable information on the mining and oil industries, principal companies, listed and unlisted stocks, dividends, prices, etc. Every investor should have it. We will send it free for three months upon request. A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 Broadway, New York.

NEW SEWING MACHINES FROM FACTORY AT HALF PRICE
WRITE ME
HOMER YOUNG, Toledo, O.
SENT ANYWHERE ON APPROVAL

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Cattle receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.40@6.00; poor to medium, $3.90@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.15; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.40@2.60; bulls, $2.00@4.75; calves, $3.50@7.00; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.40; western steers, $3.25@4.50.

Hogs receipts today, 11,000; tomorrow, 25,000; market steady, 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.70@6.35; good to choice heavy, $5.95@6.25; rough heavy, $5.60@5.90; light, $5.80@6.30; bulk of sales, $5.80@6.00.

Sheep receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.40@4.25; fair to choice mixed, $2.25@3.25; native lambs, $3.75@6.00.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 22.—(Elrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts, 50 cars, mostly common; market very dull. Hogs receipts, 20 cars; strong; mediums, heavy, $6.50@6.60; yorkers, $6.40@6.60; pigs, $6.05@6.15; roughs, $5.40@5.60. Sheep receipts, 25 cars; slow, 15c lower; best lambs, $5.65@5.75; fair to good, $5.40@5.60; culls, common, $4.25@5.00; mixed sheep, $3.75@4.00; fair to good, $3.50@3.75; culls, bucks, $2.00@3.00; ewes, $3.60@3.75; wethers, $4.00@4.25; yearlings, $4.25@4.50; calves steady; best, $8.25@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.75.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Supply hogs light, stronger; heavy, $6.45@6.50; medium, $6.70@6.75; heavy yorkers, $6.60@6.70; light, $6.35@6.50; good pigs, $6.00@6.15. Sheep receipts, 5 loads; lower; sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $3.50@5.75.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Sept. 22.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 20 cars; market quiet at shade lower; prices generally $6.45 for mixed hogs; pigs, $5.80@6.00.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 22c; solid pack, 21c; dairy, 13@15c; packing stock, 12½c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21c; solid pack, 20c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 10@10½c.

Eggs—Candled, 22c; at mark, 21c.

Cabbages—Home grown, 50@75c per barrel.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5@6c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Cucumbers—10@12c per doz.

Beets—Home grown, 15@20c per dozen bunches.

Tomatoes—Home grown, 30@40c per bu.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—25c per bunch.

Onions—Green, 10c per dozen; Home grown, per bu., 75c.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Peaches—Per bu., $1 to $2.25.

Green Beans—50@75c per bu.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $3.40.

Potatoes—60@75c.

Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $2.75@3.00; per bu., $1.00@1.10.

Watermelons—10@20c.

Apples—Per bu., fancy, 50@75c; choice to fair, 25@35c, as to quality and variety.

Plums—40@50 per basket.

Poultry (dressed) — Fowls, 12c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, 7½@8½c; steers and heifers, 6@7½c; cows, 4@6c; bulls, 4@5c; calves, 9@10c; sheep, 6@7c; lambs, 9@10c.

GREAT SACRIFICE ON SEWING MACHINES
BARGAINS WRITE ME At Half Price
HOMER YOUNG, Toledo, O.
CAN SAVE YOU MONEY—NEW MACHINES.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Sept. 22.—Beef—Quiet.

Pork—Steady.

Lard—Nominal; prime western steam, $8.75.

Butter—Receipts, 10,097 pkgs.; firm. State dairy, 15@20c; extra creamery, 21½c; creamery, common to choice, 16@21c.

Cheese—Receipts, 14,225 pkgs.; firm. State, full cream, fancy, small, colored, 11½c; small, white, 11½c; large, colored, 11½c; large, white, 11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 12,245 pkgs.; irregular. State and Pennsylvania, firm; mixed, 22@24c; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 19@22c; western extras, 23c; western thirds, 17@18c; western seconds to firsts, 19@22c; refrigerated, 17½@20c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c; refined firm; crushed, $5.50; powdered, $5.00; granulated, $4.90.

Petroleum—Steady; refined, all ports, $8.50@8.55.

Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 5¼c.

Molasses—Firm; New Orleans, 31@42c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept 22.—Butter — Steady; creameries, 16@21c; dairies, 12@18c.

Cheese—Steady; daisies, 11c; twins, 10½@10¾c; young Americas, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Firm, 18@19c.

Poultry—Easier; turkeys, 11c; chickens (hens), 11c; springs, 11½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Sept. 22.—Poultry alive, firm; western chickens, 14½c; fowls, 14½c; turkeys, 13c.

Dressed quiet; western broilers, 15c; fowls, 14c; average turkeys, 15@20c.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 22.—Cotton futures opened: September 11.14; October, 9.93; November, 9.74; December, 9.76; January, 9.75; February, 9.75; March, 9.75; May, 9.77; The cotton market opened steady at a July offered 9.76. decline of 2 points to an advance of 2 points and ruled generally quiet. Cables were not an influence in the early market, while the weather continued rather mixed. Trading was of a scalping character, with the room element chiefly concerned. The market showed some further irregularity, but the fluctuations generally narrow and unimportant.

At noon the market was very feverish with September some 37 points net higher at 11.53 and other months 2 to 4 points net lower.

Spot cotton steady; middling upland, 11.60; middling gulf, 11.85. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today, 45,000 bales, against 26,077 last week and 54,633 last year. For the week, 200,000 bales, against 110,483 last week and 270,771 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 5,374 bales, against 9,695 last year, and at Houston, 12,366 bales, against 25,267 last year.

HIGHEST GRADE MACHINES LOWEST PRICES
WRITE ME
HOMER YOUNG, Toledo, O.
CAN SAVE ANY LADY ONE-HALF COST

Census Report on Cotton.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A census report on the quantity of cotton ginned in the United States from the growth of 1903 up to and including August 31, gives the following figures:

Total commercial, 17,587 bales, including 16,991 square bales, 570 round bales of upland crop, and 26 bales of sea island crop. The total gins in operation numbered 2,176.

Wool.

Boston, Sept. 22.—The wool market as a whole has been quiet for the last week, though there has been a fair amount of business transacted in certain lines. The principal call has been for medium and low grade wools. Prices are well sustained. Territory wools are quoted:

Fine scoured, 50@52c; fine staple, 53@55c; fine medium, 48@50c; medium, 45@46c.

Fleece wools—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33½@34½c; fine unwashed, 23@24c; half blood unwashed, 25@25½c; quarter blood unwashed, 24@25c; fine washed delaine, 35½@35c; Michigan X and above, 27@28c; quarter, [illegible]; blood unwashed, 23½@24½c; fine washed delained, 32@33c.